The following paper has been circulated at Paris, and ſtands preciſely on the ſame authority as the other publications of the ſame nature.

The Proteſt of the Princes of the Houſe of Bourbon againſt the King's acceptance of the Conſtitution.

IT is in vain that an unfortunate Monarch, always captive, though free in appearance, has conſented to the ruin of his faithful ſubjects—to the ruin of the Monarchy—by accepting a pretended conſtitution of the Empire; it is in vain that he has ſigned his own degradation; this ſanction, which the King has given in fact to a monſtrous code, is really no ſanction in right. And who can be perſuaded of the legality of ſuch an aſſent, while every thing proclaims the contrary?

Can a Prince left alone amidſt uſurpers, ſurrounded with the wrecks of his own throne, encompaſſed by fears and menaces, beſet by intrigue, have freedom of choice? And without freedom of choice, is not every conſent null?

Freedom conſiſts in being able to chuſe without danger and without fear; it cannot exiſt without this condition; and conſent is null, when refuſal would hazard the ſafety and property of him who gives it. If the King had refuſed to accept the conſtitution, he would have been deprived of the Crown; ſo had the uſurping Aſſembly decreed. And in rejecting with diſdain a degraded crown, and preſented by a ſeditious Aſſembly, was the King maſter of the choice of his aſylum? and would he not have expoſed his perſon, and all that was ſtill more dear to him, to outrage, and his faithful ſubjects to proſcription, to murder, and to conflagration.

Without doubt, had Louis XVI. entertained the hope of dying at leaſt with glory, if his blood could have ſaved France, the inheritor of the virtues of Henry IV. would have diſplayed his courage. Forced to obtain his inheritance by conqueſt, he would, like him, have been the victor and the father of his ſubjects; and, like him, would have compelled them to become happy. But what can courage do without ſupport! Henry had an army, while Louis, alone, betrayed, abandoned, captive in the hands of his enemies, without troops, without auxiliaries, forced even to regret the happy obſcurity of the meaneſt of his ſubjects in the midſt of an importunate crowd, who ſerved rather to beſiege than defend him, found not even one friend to ſhare his ſorrows and wipe away his tears.

The King then could form no other determination than that which he adopted, without hazarding the loſs of his Crown, and perhaps of his life. His degradation, and even his death, would have been an uſeleſs ſacrifice to honour; it would have coſt France long and fruitleſs remorſe, but could not have ſaved it.

The King then was not free; his ſanction is therefore null; and in this caſe

attracted the notice of government, and the printer found great difficulty in excuſing himſelf, by referring to the perſons from whom he received his orders.

The editor of the *Gazette des Pays Bas* applied for leave to copy them into his paper, and received for anſwer the following note and article, both in the hand-writing of M. de Felz, counſellor of ſtate and war:

"Pleaſe to inſert the annexed article in to-morrow's gazette. You will ſee by the article itſelf, that the inſertion of the letter from the French princes, and the pretended declaration ſubjoined to it, is entirely out of the queſtion."

"*Bruſſels, Sept.* 21.

"Some days ago a letter appeared here from the Princes, the brothers of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, followed by a letter from the Princes of the branch of Bourbon Conde, and an article, intitled, "The declaration of their Majeſties the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia."

"The manner in which theſe papers are publiſhed is ſurpriſing, and many people think that a conſideration of the circumſtances connected with them is ſufficient to prove that they are not authentic.

This preſumption is ſtrengthened by the undoubted inactivity of the troops; which, according to the declaration, ought to be preparing to take the field; and the new order of things which has very lately taken place in France, may have produced a great change of diſpoſitions with reſpect to the whole affair.

Time alone can clear up theſe matters. That which moſt materially intereſts the public in theſe provinces, is the certainty that the body of troops now here, reinforced by two regiments whoſe march is announced, will not make any movement, and that theſe troops are deſtined only to maintain the public tranquillity, which is the ſole object of the Emperor's ſolicitude."

The above article accordingly appeared in the *Gazette des Pays Bas* of Thurſday, Sept. 22. and may be conſidered as a complete diſavowal of the pretended declaration.

to

to diſobey illuſory orders is to give the ſtrongeſt and moſt courageous proof of obedience and fidelity; it is to ſerve the real monarch, it is to ſerve God and our country.

Scarcely could this pretended aſſent be credited if the King had proclaimed it amidſt his family, ſurrounded with his ancient and faithful ſervants, with all his military houſehold: in fine, with all the ſplendour of his former power. Then the Royal aſſent, though the occaſion of ſo much ruin, would nevertheleſs have been recognized as juſt, at leaſt reputed free; then we might have condemned the error of the Prince, but ſhould not have wept over his chains; then the fact would have been inconteſtible, we could only have diſputed the right.

In fact, even if the King had enjoyed full poſſeſſion of his liberty, would he have had the right to ſanction laws contrary to the fundamental laws of the kingdom? Could he, from a miſtaken generoſity, and in the expectation of a deceitful calm, have ſacrificed along with himſelf his family, his ſucceſſors, the true happineſs of the people, generations preſent and to come? Could he give a valid approbation to the pretended conſtitution, which has occaſioned ſo many miſfortunes? Poſſeſſor for life of the throne which he received from his anceſtors, could the King, in alienating his primorial rights, deſtroy the conſtitutive baſis on which it is founded? Born defender of the religion of the ſtate, could he conſent to what tends to its ruin, and abandon its miniſters to wretchedneſs and diſgrace? Bound to adminiſter juſtice to his ſubjects, could he renounce the function, eſſentially royal, of cauſing it to be adminiſtered by tribunals legally conſtituted, and of ſuperintending himſelf the adminiſtration? Protector of the rights of all the orders, and of the poſſeſſions of individuals, could he ſanction the invaſion of the one, and the violation of the other? Father of his people, could he abandon them to diſorder and anarchy? In fine, could he highly approve what reaſon and juſtice condemn, and eternize the miſfortunes of France?

And what is this conſtitution, which they pretend to give us, but a monſter deſtructive of laws human and divine; a work of offence and iniquity; null from the vice of the convocation of the members of the Aſſembly ſtyling themſelves conſtituting; null from the combination of the deliberating body, a combination ſubverſive of the firſt baſis of the ſtate, the diſtinction of orders; null from the principles which it eſtabliſhes, ſince they overturn the throne and the altar, and tend to replunge men in barbariſm by appearing to bring them back to nature; null from its conſequences, dreadful conſequences, of which experience already preſents a too faithful catalogue in the diſorder of the finances, in the ſcarcity of money, in the ſtagnation of commerce, in the want of diſcipline among the troops, in the inactivity of the tribunals, the ſilence of the laws, the tyranny of the factious, and the oppreſſion of the rich; in one word, the triumph of licentiouſneſs over true liberty.

It would be uſeleſs to accumulate reaſoning: truth is too ſtriking; and facts already ſpeak ſo loudly, that the conſequence cannot be denied, without a ſpecies of ſelf-deception. The King then had no right to ſanction ſuch a conſtitution, of which his ſanction, already null by the defect of freedom, is null likewiſe by the defect of right.

Ah! when, victorious over the Gauls, the firſt Franks aſſembled in the Champ-de-Mars raiſed Pharamond on the ſhield; when their warlike voices exclaimed—"Reign over us, and let your deſcendants reign over our children"—they were far from foreſeeing, that at the end of fourteen ages a generation would come, whoſe madneſs would deſtroy the work of wiſdom and of valour! When Philip the Fair, reviving the rights of the people, that had been diſregarded under indolent monarchs, ſummoned to the States-General the deputies of the third eſtate, and placed them along with the Peers of his realm, he did not ſuſpect that one day or other this ungrateful order would overturn the two others, would deck ambitious tribunes with the ſpoils of the ſupreme power, and leave only the phantom of a king on the throne of Charlemagne.

No, it ſhall not be ſo:—No, the French monarchy ſhall not periſh; and ſince motives which it is impoſſible for us to perceive, but which can originate only from the violence and conſtraint which, by being diſguiſed, are only more cruel, force Louis XVI. to ſubſcribe an acceptance which his heart rejects—which his own intereſt and that of his people condemn, and which his duty as King expreſsly prohibits;

We

We proteſt in the face of the whole world, and in the moſt ſolemn manner, againſt this illuſive act, and all that may follow from it. We have ſhewn that it is null of itſelf, null by defect of liberty, null from the radical vice of all the operations of the uſurping Aſſembly, which, not being an Aſſembly of the States-General, is nothing. We are ſupported by the rights of the whole nation, in rejecting decrees diametrically oppoſite to their wiſhes, expreſſed by the unanimous tenor of inſtructions to their repreſentatives; and we diſavow, on behalf of the nation, thoſe treacherous mandatories, who, in violating their orders, and departing from the miſſion entruſted to them, ceaſed to be its repreſentatives. We will maintain what is evident, that, having acted contrary to their title, they have acted without power, and what they could not legally do cannot be validly accepted.

We proteſt for the King, and in his name, againſt what can only bear its falſe impreſſion. His voice being ſtifled by oppreſſion, we will be its neceſſary organs; and we expreſs his real ſentiments, as they exiſt in the oath of his acceſſion to the throne, as they have appeared in the actions of his whole life, as they have been diſplayed in the declaration which he made at the firſt moment when he believed himſelf free. He neither can nor ought to have any other, and his will exiſts only in thoſe acts where it breathes freely.

We proteſt for the people, who, in their delirium, cannot perceive how deſtructive this phantom of a new conſtitution, which is made to dazzle their eyes, and before which they are vainly made to ſwear, muſt become to them. When theſe people, neither knowing their lawful chief nor their deareſt intereſts, ſuffer themſelves to be miſguided to their deſtruction; when, blinded by deceitful promiſes, they ſee not thoſe who excite them to deſtroy the pledges of their own ſecurity, the ſupporters of their repoſe, the principles of their ſubſiſtence, and all the ties of their civil aſſociation; it becomes neceſſary to claim for them the re-eſtabliſhment of all theſe; it becomes neceſſary to ſave them from their own frenzy.

We proteſt for the religion of our fathers, which is attacked in its dogmas and worſhip, as well as its miniſters; and in order to ſupply the monarch's want of power at preſent to diſcharge in his own perſon his duties as eldeſt ſon of the church, we aſſume in his name the defence of its rights; we oppoſe thoſe invaſions of its property which tend to degrade it; we riſe with indignation againſt acts which menace the kingdom with the horrors of ſchiſm; and we loudly profeſs our unalterable attachment to the eccleſiaſtical rules admitted in the ſtate, the obſervance of which he has ſworn to maintain.

We proteſt for the fundamental maxims of the monarchy, from which the King is not permitted to depart; which the nation itſelf has declared to be inviolable; and which would be totally reverſed by the decrees which aboliſh royalty itſelf, by ſuppreſſing all the intermediate ranks; by thoſe which deprive monarchy of the functions moſt eſſential to monarchical government.

In fine, we proteſt, in the preſence of the Supreme Being, and in the name of Eternal Juſtice, for all orders of the ſtate, and for all Frenchmen.

This proteſt, ſigned along with us by all the Princes of the blood who are connected with us, is common to all the Houſe of Bourbon, on whom their eventual rights to the crown impoſe the duty of defending the auguſt depoſit.

(Signed) *Louis-Staniſlas-Xavier. Charles-Philippe. L. Joſeph de Bourbon. Louis Henri Joſ. de Bourbon. L. A. H. de Bourbon.*"

Coblentz, October 8. 1791.

Proclamation of the Brothers of the King of France, to diſpel the ſuſpicions which have ariſen, of their intention to dethrone their Brother.

OUR honour induces us loudly to publiſh a profeſſion of faith, to which we mean to adhere on the preſent and every future occaſion.—To re-eſtabliſh the reſpect due to the Chriſtian religion and its miniſters; to reſtore to the King his freedom and legal authority; to the different orders of the ſtate their proper rights, founded on the laws of the monarchy; to every citizen, his property; to the kingdom, its ancient and immutable conſtitution; to all Frenchmen, and particularly to the inhabitants of country places, ſecurity, tranquillity, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, of which they have been deprived; ſuch is the only end we propoſe, and for which, if it is neceſſary, we are ready even to ſpill the laſt drop of our blood. Never did any perſonal

ſonal ambition fully the purity of theſe views!—We here declare it on the honour of Gentlemen; and, at the ſame time, give the formal lie to every contrary allegation.

The Anſwer of the King's Brothers to his Majeſty's Letter, (p. 612.).

SIRE,

We have received the letter which your Majeſty has condeſcended to write to us — We ſhall not examine whether in effect your Majeſty has accepted freely the conſtitution which has been preſented to you; all Europe knows what to think of it. We ſhall not diſcuſs this conſtitution, the principles of which are as erroneous as they are impolitic; and we ſhall content ourſelves with obſerving, that it is the work of ſeditious perſons, who have neither right nor delegation to make it. We muſt farther requeſt of your Majeſty permiſſion to remark to you, that you have only the uſufructuary poſſeſſion of your kingdom, that you muſt account for it with your ſucceſſors, and that you are bound to tranſmit it to them ſuch as you have received it from your anceſtors.

In conformity to theſe reflections, Sire, which will certainly be approved by every good Frenchman, we cannot conceal from you our determination to make uſe of all the means which are in our power to re-eſtabliſh your throne, which a factious band has ſhaken to its very foundations, and to reſtore to it its ſtability and luſtre, that your Majeſty and your deſcendants may enjoy it as it has been enjoyed by the Kings your predeceſſors.

We ſhall conclude, Sire, by proteſting to your Majeſty, that you have no ſubjects more faithful than ourſelves, and that our veneration for your ſacred perſon is equal to the boundleſs attachment which we have vowed to you, and which we ſhall preſerve to the end of our lives.

LOUIS-STANISLAS-XAVIER.
CHARLES PHILIPPE."

Coblentz, Nov. 16. 1791.

Copy of the Declaration of the Court of Vienna to the Powers of Europe.

His Imperial Majeſty makes known to all the courts to whom he ſent the firſt circular letter, dated Padua, the 6th of July, (now adding to the number, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Portugal), that the ſituation of the King of the French, which occaſioned the ſaid circular letter, being changed, he thinks it his duty to manifeſt to the ſaid powers his preſent manner of thinking.

His Imperial Majeſty thinks, that the King of the French ſhould be conſidered as free; and, in conſequence, his acceptation, and all the ſubſequent acts, as valid. He hopes, that the effect of the ſaid acceptation will reſtore good order in France, and that the moderate party may prevail, according to the views of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. But as the hopes of the King may, contrary to all appearance, be abortive, and as all the diſorders of rigor, and exceſs of violence, in regard to the King, may be renewed, his Imperial Majeſty thinks, that all the powers to whom this is addreſſed ought *not yet* to deſiſt from the meaſures concerted between them, but continue vigilant; and that they ought to declare, by their reſpective miniſters at Paris, that their coalition ſubſiſts, and that they are ready to ſupport, in concert, on every occaſion, the rights of the King, and of the French monarchy.

Vienna, Nov. 19.

Letter from Her Majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias to the Marſhal de Broglio.

St. Peterſburg, Oct. 29. 1791.

MARSHAL DE BROGLIO,

I ADDRESS myſelf to you, to make known to the French Nobility, baniſhed and perſecuted, but ſtill unſhaken in their fidelity and attachment to their Sovereign, how ſenſibly I have felt the ſentiments which they proteſs to me in their letter of Sept. 20. The moſt illuſtrious of your kings gloried in calling themſelves the firſt Gentlemen of their kingdom. Henry IV. was particularly deſirous of bearing this title. It was not an empty compliment that he paid to your anceſtors; but he thus taught them, that without nobility there could be no monarchy, and that their intereſt to defend and maintain it was inſeparable from his. They underſtood the leſſon, and laviſhed their blood and their efforts to re-eſtabliſh the rights of their maſters and their own. Do you, their worthy deſcendants, to whom the unhappy circumſtances of your country open the ſame career, continue to tread in their ſteps, and let the ſpirit which animated them, and which you appear to inherit, be diſplayed in your actions.

Eliſabeth

Eliſabeth ſuccoured Henry IV. who triumphed over the League at the head of your anceſtors.—The example of that Queen is worthy of being imitated by poſterity; and I ſhall deſerve to be compared to her by my perſeverance in my ſentiments for the deſcendant of the ſame hero, to whom I have as yet only ſhewn my wiſhes and my good intentions. In eſpouſing the common cauſe of kings in that of your Monarch, I do no more than the duty of the rank which I hold on earth: I liſten only to the pure dictates of a ſincere and diſintereſted friendſhip for your Princes, the King's brothers, and the deſire of affording a conſtant ſupport to every faithful ſervant of your Sovereign.

Such are the diſpoſitions of which I have charged Count Romanzow to aſſure thoſe Princes. As no cauſe was ever more grand, more juſt, more noble, or more deſerving to excite the zeal and the courage of all who have devoted themſelves to defend it, and to fight for it, I cannot but augur ſucceſs the moſt fortunate and analogous to the wiſhes I have formed; and I pray God to have you, and all the French Nobility who participate your ſentiments, and adhere to your principles, in his moſt holy keeping.

CATHARINE.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

FROM the alarming conflagrations and horrid devaſtations that have lately occurred *by fire* in this country and metropolis, your numerous readers may probably be enforced to the utmoſt vigilance and care, by ſeeing what *capital fires* have happened in the year 1791; the accounts of which I minuted at the time. Every one may thence be prompted to uſe all poſſible precaution to preſerve their families and property from ſuch dreadful events. I am, &c.

Lond. Chron. A. B.

Remarkable Fires in the Year 1791.

A great part of the town of Minehead in Somerſetſhire deſtroyed.

March.—The Albion Mills conſumed; the damage computed, at leaſt, at 70,000l.

May.—Several houſes deſtroyed near St George's Church in the Borough.

A great fire at the village of Kinnerſley in Shropſhire.

June.— A large timber-yard in Roſemary-lane; ſeveral buildings deſtroyed, and near 40 dwelling houſes received damage.

Auguſt.—Nine houſes deſtroyed at the Water-gate, Deptford; the King's ſhips moored near the ſpot were much endangered.

September.—Seventeen houſes, a large tanner's work, ſeveral barns and granaries, and a large quantity of farming-ſtock, deſtroyed at Newport in Shropſhire.

A fire broke out at a cabinet-maker's work-ſhop in Duke-ſtreet, Soho, which ſpread to Wardour-ſtreet, and to Berwick-ſtreet, deſtroying near 20 houſes.

A large timber-yard in Bermondſey-ſtreet.

A great conflagration in Rotherhithe, near 50 houſes and warehouſes deſtroyed: a ſhip under repair near the ſhore took fire from the houſes, and after ſeveral attempts to ſcuttle her, ſheered off into the ſtream. The efforts of ſeveral hundred people in boats, around, prevented any material damage to the numerous tiers which ſhe paſſed through; the appearance of ſuch a *fire-ſhip* in motion, in the midſt of the ſhipping of the port of London, was a ſight equally ſingular, awful, and intereſting; ſhe was at length, with great dexterity, laid athwart the ſterlings of London Bridge, where ſhe burnt to the water's edge.

November. The great cotton mill at Clithero in Lancaſhire, built by Liveſey and Co. was entirely deſtroyed; the damage was eſtimated at 20,000 l.

December.—The porter-brewhouſe, at Worceſter nearly conſumed. This was the largeſt brewery in Great Britain, thoſe of London excepted.

Bugle Hall, a large houſe in Southampton, formerly the reſidence of the Earls of Southampton, entirely burnt down, the diſtreſs of the inhabitants of the town was much increaſed from a violent ſtorm of wind and rain, which continued all night, threatening them at once with deſtruction from oppoſite elements.

The great cotton-mill at Warrington, in Lancaſhire; the damage computed at 18,000 l.

The Duke of Richmond's houſe, in Privy-garden, Weſtminſter, deſtroyed in the day-time, notwithſtanding the immediate aſſiſtance of engines, firemen, a regiment of ſoldiers, &c. The floors of this houſe had been lined with *iron plates*, and *various other precautions* had been taken to render it incombuſtible.

NEW BOOKS.

Report fur l' Inſtruction Publique, &c. i. e. A Report concerning General Education, made in the name of the Committee of Conſtitution to the National Aſſembly, on Sept. 10. 11. & 19. 1791. By M. De Talleyrand-Périgord, late Biſhop of Autun. Printed by order of the National Aſſembly. 4to. Paris.

M. De Talleyrand-Périgord begins this elaborate report, with enumerating ſome of the defects which are ſo conſpicuous in the preſent ſyſtems of education; and he obſerves, that the change of circumſtances in France particularly demands a change in the method of conveying inſtruction to the people. The law, ſays he, is reſtored to that which it ever ought to be, the expreſſion of the general will. It is neceſſary, then, that the general will ſhould be clear and juſt; and how are theſe ends to be attained, but by enlightening and inſtructing all men? A plan of general education, therefore, ought to be eſtabliſhed.

Education may be conſidered as the ſource of great benefit to ſociety, as well as to individuals. It is impoſſible to conceive an aſſemblage of thinking beings, without perceiving, immediately, opportunities or means of conveying inſtruction. Theſe ariſe from the free communication of ideas, as well as from the action of varying intereſts. It is true, then, to ſay that men gain inſtruction from every thing which ſurrounds them: but theſe elements of inſtruction, ſo univerſally diffuſed, required to be collected together, and to be ſo combined and directed, that from them an art may be formed; that is, that an eaſy and quick mode may be had, by which every one may, with certainty, gain that portion of education which is neceſſary for him. —In this view, obſerves our author, the following principles may be laid down:

1. Inſtruction ſhould be afforded to all: for, as inſtruction is not only one of the advantages of ſociety, but alſo an immediate conſequence of it, therefore it is a common property of the aſſociates.

2. If the benefits of inſtruction be afforded to all, it is evident that all muſt contribute to ſupply them.

3. Inſtruction, or education, as far as relates to the objects which it includes, ought to be univerſal: for it is then truly a common advantage, when each can appropriate to himſelf that part of which he is in want.

4. Education ſhould be afforded to both ſexes.

5. It ſhould be continued throughout every period of life; it being the mere force of cuſtom which confines it to our youthful days.

Inſtruction, conſidered with regard to its beneficial effects in any ſociety, requires that every man ſhould be taught to know the conſtitution of that ſociety; to defend it; to improve it; and, above all, to comprehend the principles, and practiſe the duties, of morality; which is ſuperior to all conſtitutions, and which in fact forms the defence, and becomes the ſafeguard, of the general happineſs.

As a ſource of advantage to individuals, inſtruction requires that all the faculties of man ſhould be exerciſed; and that it ſhould be extended to his phyſical, intellectual, and moral faculties.

Under the firſt of theſe heads, the author remarks, that it is a ſtrange miſmanagement in modern education, to neglect the culture of the body, and to allow amuſements entirely at the choice of the pupils. It is neceſſary to labour, in order to preſerve health, to increaſe ſtrength, to gain addreſs and activity; and theſe are real advantages to the individual. Nor is this all: theſe qualities produce induſtry, and the induſtry of each continually multiplies the enjoyments of all. Reaſon, indeed, ſhews that the different bodily exerciſes, ſo cultivated among the ancients, and ſo neglected by us, have great influence on morality and ſociety; and that, in every point of view, they ſhould be regarded as a principal object of education.

That part of inſtruction which reſpects the intellectual faculties, is divided into three claſſes, as it relates to the imagination, to memory, or to reaſon.

With regard to the moral faculties, it is obſerved, that they have never been claſſed, defined, nor analyzed; and to perform this, might perhaps be beyond the power of human intelligence: but we know that there is an internal feeling, a ſentiment always ready and independent of all reflection, which exiſts in man, and ſeems to exiſt no where but in him:—without this, he may know what is good, but by this alone he becomes enraptured with it, and attains the habit of practiſing it without exertions. It is eſſential, then, to obſerve, to cultivate, and to direct to its proper end, this beneficial faculty.

From

From theſe conſiderations reſult the following rules: that there ſhould be eſtabliſhed an elementary education, open to all men: that a higher degree of inſtruction ſhould be afforded to a large portion of mankind, where each pupil ſhould be enlightened on the ſubject of his particular deſtination; and that there ſhould exiſt, for a ſmall number, an education, appropriate and learned, neceſſary to the different profeſſions, from which ſociety is to derive great advantages.

The elementary or primary inſtruction, continues the author, ſhould be given (in France) in each canton; or, to ſpeak more exactly, in each diviſion which includes a primary aſſembly: the ſecond degree, in each diſtrict: the third ſhould anſwer to each department; and hence would be formed a gradual progreſſion; or, to uſe the writer's expreſſion, an hierarchy of education correſponding to the hierarchy of government.

Independently of theſe, and at the head of them, ſhould be eſtabliſhed a grand ſeminary, or national inſtitution: this ſhould be placed in the capital; and being enriched by a combination of talents from all parts, would give opportunities for the continual increaſe of human knowledge.

The queſtion is next agitated, how far inſtruction ſhould be gratuitous. It is decided, that as there is a degree of education abſolutely neceſſary to all, the expence of it ought to be defrayed by the ſociety:—but there is alſo an education which is not neceſſary to all, and is yet uſeful to ſociety, as well as to the individuals who receive it: conſequently, though the ſociety furniſhes part of the expence, the individual muſt alſo contribute his ſhare. The third degree of education being neceſſary to ſociety, and likely to become very profitable to it, if beſtowed on fit objects, it follows that the ſociety ſhould furniſh the means requiſite for its attainment.

A plan is next given of the organization of the different ſchools, beginning with the primary ſchools, or thoſe of the firſt claſs. The inſtruction here is gratuitous; and it may not be unpleaſant to our readers to be told what degree of knowledge is neceſſary, in the author's opinion, to be communicated to every member of ſociety. The objects, then, of inſtruction in theſe ſchools, are, 1ſt, The principles of the national language; the elementary rules of arithmetic; and the knowledge of menſuration. 2dly, The elements of religion; for "if it be a misfortune to be ignorant of them, it is a greater to know them badly." 3dly, The principles of morality. 4thly, The principles of the conſtitution. 5thly, The phyſical, intellectual, and moral faculties are to be expanded, as far as is conſiſtent with the age of the pupils. On this ſubject, the author farther explains himſelf, by telling us that, under the head phyſical, he includes leſſons, or rather exerciſes, proper to preſerve, fortify, and improve, the body, and ſuch as may diſpoſe the ſcholar to any future mechanical employment. He ſhould be early inſtructed in the principles of drawing, and in the meaſurement of lands: he ſhould learn an accuracy of obſerving, a ſteadineſs in executing, and a promptneſs of apprehenſion; for theſe are the elements of all employments, and the means of huſbanding time. All this is neceſſary; all this is every one's buſineſs; nor can it be too much impreſſed on the minds of children, of whatever condition, that labour is the principle of every thing; that no man is bound to labour for another; and that no one is wholly free, while he depends on another for ſubſiſtence.—Intellectual faculties have before been divided into three claſſes; reaſon, memory, and imagination. With regard to the laſt, the age of childhood is not the time for exerciſing it; for at that age it ſcarcely exiſts: it calls for ſenſibility, which does not accompany childhood; it requires a combination of ideas, of ſenſations, of remembrances, which all ſuppoſe ſome experience in life: but it is neceſſary to offer to their reaſon, not the abſtruſe ſciences, which would fatigue without improving it, but an introduction to all ſciences; a logic ſuited to their age, for ſuch logic there is. Their reaſon is not ſtrong, but it is pure; it is free: they do not indeed ſee far, but they generally ſee right: they ſee at leaſt *what is*, while they require to be ſhewn *what ought to be*; and it is frequently aſtoniſhing to obſerve the reaſoning which they employ on ſubjects that intereſt them. Logic, or the exerciſe of the thinking powers, is, indeed, much more ſuited to their capacities, than the metaphyſical jargon of languages, with which they are tormented. Laſtly, it is perfectly right to teach them that they are born to be obedient to reaſon

ſon and to the law, and to them only.—Their memory ſhould be furniſhed with ſuch parts of elementary knowledge, whether geographical, hiſtorical, or botanical, as would increaſe their attachment to their country, and to the place of their birth.—Laſtly, the moral faculties. It is evident that particular care, and a delicate and conſtant attention, ſhould be employed to develope and improve that delightful ſentiment, which finds a charm in doing good, and which conducts us to virtue as a ſource of pleaſure.

Such are the objects of inſtruction in the primary ſchools. The ſchools of the diſtrict, or ſecond claſs, are next conſidered. The inſtruction afforded in theſe is only in part gratuitous; and its objects include all thoſe ſtudies which make the ſum of general education. The ſchools of the departments or third claſs, follow: Theſe are arranged under four diviſions.—1ſt, Schools for the miniſtry; the management of which, and the objects of their inſtruction, are minutely deſcribed. 2dly, The ſchools of medicine: of which there are to be four. 3dly, The ſchools of law: ten in number. 4thly, Military ſchools: theſe are to amount to twenty-three, correſponding with the twenty-three military diviſions of France:—the pupils are to remain here for two years, and then to be removed to one of ſix grand ſchools for practice, ſituated on the frontiers of the kingdom.

Next follows the national inſtitution, or eſtabliſhment for the advancement of letters, ſciences, and arts: which ſuperſedes and incorporates within itſelf all the exiſting academies and learned ſocieties, &c. in France.

We afterward meet with ſome judicious remarks on the methods of conveying inſtruction; mixed, indeed, with others, which are more brilliant than ſolid, the effuſions of fancy, rather than the reſult of experience.

At the end, a few pages are beſtowed on the education of women; in which the author obſerves, that women are beſt educated in the retirement of their families; and that they ſhould be formed to domeſtic duties, and not interfere in political nor public concerns. He propoſes, however, that aſylums ſhould be afforded to young females, where they might be inſtructed in thoſe arts which would enable them to provide for their ſubſiſtence.

Such is the ſubſtance of the report of M. de Talleyrand-Périgord. Our readers cannot fail of remarking, from our account, though it is much more conſpicuous in the work itſelf, that too great deference is paid to ſyſtem; and they may perhaps think, with us, that ſyſtem, ſo employed, always confines and cramps the minds of men; and it will be well if it produces no worſe effects. This work, however, abounds with ſtriking obſervations and excellent ſentiments. M.

LONDON.

Religion.

Sermons on various ſubjects and occaſions. By the late Rev. Fowler Comings, late Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, Rector of Swords, in Ireland, Prebendary of St Patrick's, Dublin, and Chaplain to the Duke of Cumberland. 8vo. 2 vols. 12 s. boards. *Robinſons.*

Sermons on practical ſubjects. By Andrew Kippis, D. D. F. R. S. & S. A. 8vo. 6 s. boards. *Robinſons.*

Sacred biography; or, The hiſtory of the patriarchs: Being a courſe of lectures delivered at the Scotch church, London-wall. By Henry Hunter, D. D. vol. 5. 8vo. 6 s. boards. *Murray.*

Expoſitions on ſome of the moſt highly picturеſque and intereſting paſſages of Scripture; wherein ſeveral of the ſtrongeſt emotions and finer feelings of human nature are attempted to be delineated. By Daniel Turner, A. M. Woolwich. 8vo. 6 s. boards. *Cadell.*

Hiſtory, Politics, &c.

The philoſophy of Ancient Greece inveſtigated; in its origin and progreſs, to the æras of its greateſt celebrity, in the Ionian, Italic, and Athenian ſchools: with remarks on the delineated ſyſtems of their founders; and ſome account of their lives and characters, and thoſe of their moſt eminent diſciples. By Walter Anderſon, D. D. 4to. 1 l. 5 s. boards. *Nicol, &c.*

The hiſtory of the late war in Germany, between the King of Pruſſia, and the Empreſs of Germany and her allies: containing the campaigns of 1758 and 1759. With a correct military map of the ſeat of war, and plans of the ſiege of Olmutz, and of the battles of Zornſdorf, Hochkirchen, Paltzig, Cunnerſdorf, or Frankfurt, and Maxen. By Maj.-Gen. Lloyd, who ſerved ſeveral campaigns in the Auſtrian army. Publiſhed from the General's manuſcripts, under the inſpection of an Engliſh officer, and illuſtrated with notes, critical, hiſtorical, and explanatory. vol. 2. 4to. 1 l. 1 s. boards. *Egerton.*

Patriotiſm

Patriotiſm and the love of liberty defended. In two dialogues. By the Hon. John Somers Cocks, M. P. 8vo. 1 s. 6 d. *Faulder.*

Addreſs to the Engliſh nation. Tranſlated from the French of J. P. Rabaut de St Etienne. 8vo. 1 s. *Johnſon.*——This addreſs, from one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed ornaments of the late National Aſſembly, beſpeaks a head and a heart worthy of the repreſentative of a great nation; worthy of a Chriſtian; worthy of a Proteſtant! This pattern to his brethren of the church, calls on the Engliſh nation to follow the example of his own countrymen, in renouncing all offenſive war, and to unite with them in their efforts to baniſh from the earth that deſtructive peſtilence, the bane and the diſgrace of the world, and to accelerate the bleſſed day, when "nation ſhall no more riſe up againſt nation, when they ſhall not learn war any more; but ſhall convert their ſwords into ploughſhares." We hope that Britons will not be deaf to ſuch a benevolent call.

Whatever may be the reception of this generous and humane addreſs, or whatever may be the influence of the great example ſet us by our neighbours, it muſt always redound to the honour of France to have taken the lead in ſo good a cauſe. Well ſays this writer, "It became one of thoſe nations of the earth, which had been moſt exhauſted by the fever of ambition, to be the firſt to recover from it, and to renounce theſe deliberate outrages;"—and well ſings the poet too,

——War's a game, which, were their ſubjects wiſe,
Kings would not play at. Nations would do well
T' extort their truncheons from the puny hands
Of heroes, whoſe infirm and baby minds
Are gratified with miſchief; and who ſpoil,
Becauſe men ſuffer it, their toy—the world.
M.

Defence of the rights of man; being a diſcuſſion of the concluſions drawn from thoſe rights by Mr Paine. 8vo. 1 s. 6 d. *Evans.*

Letters to Thomas Paine, in anſwer to his late publication on the rights of man. By a member of the univerſity of Cambridge. 8vo. 1 s. 6 d. *Pridden.*

A Britiſh freeholder's addreſs to his countrymen, on Thomas Paine's rights of man. 8vo. 6 d. *White.*

A letter to the Rev. Joſeph Prieſtley, LL. D. F. R. S. occaſioned by his late addreſs to the inhabitants of Birmingham. 8vo. 9 d. *Birmingham, printed.*

Political ſpeculations, occaſioned by the progreſs of a democratic party in England. 8vo. 1 s. *Gardner.*

An inquiry into the nature of the ſocial contract; or principles of political right. Tranſlated from the French of John-James Rouſſeau. 8vo. 5 s. boards. *Robinſons.*

The Engliſh freeholder. 4to. 2 s. 6 d. *Stockdale.*

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine.

A treatiſe on air; containing new experiments and thoughts on combuſtion; being a full inveſtigation of M. Lavoiſier's ſyſtem; and proving, by ſome ſtriking experiments, its erroneous principles; with ſtrictures upon the chemical opinions of ſome eminent men. By Richard Bewley, M. D. 8vo. 3 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Evans.*

Medical communications. vol. 2. 8vo. 7 s. boards. *Johnſon.* —— We inſert the following caſe, on account of its curious nature. It was communicated by Robert Willan, M. D.

"A young man of a ſtudious and melancholic turn of mind, was affected, during the years 1784-5, with ſymptoms of indigeſtion, particularly with ſharp pains in the ſtomach, and a conſtant ſenſation of heat internally.

He thought proper, in the year 1786, to begin a ſevere courſe of abſtinence, hoping, as he informed me, thus to relieve thoſe diſagreeable complaints; but, from other circumſtances, it appears that ſome miſtaken notions in religion principally induced him to form this reſolution.

In conſequence of it he ſuddenly withdrew from buſineſs, and the ſociety of his friends, took lodgings in an obſcure ſtreet, and entered upon his plan; which was, to abſtain from all ſolid food, and only to moiſten his mouth, from time to time, with water ſlightly flavoured with juice of oranges. After three days of abſtinence, the craving, or deſire for food, which was at firſt very troubleſome, left him entirely: he then purſued his ſtudies and meditations without farther inconvenience. He uſed no manner of exerciſe; and ſlept very little, ſpending moſt of the night in writing. The quantity of water uſed each day was from half a pint to a pint. Two oranges ſerved him for a week: I inquired whether he chewed the pulp; but found that he had only ſqueezed the juice into the water to give it an agreeable flavour.

He made urine in moderate quantity, always clear and without ſediment. He had a natural ſtool on the ſecond day of this courſe, and again on the 40th day, but after that no more, though he perſiſted twenty days longer without any variation in his plan. During the laſt ten days of it his ſtrength failed very rapidly: when he found himſelf unable to riſe from his bed, he began to be ſomewhat alarmed. Hitherto he had flattered himſelf that his ſupport was preternatural; and indulged his

his imagination with the proſpect of ſome great event, which he expected would follow this extraordinary abſtinence. But his deluſion at length vaniſhed: he found himſelf gradually waſting, and ſinking to the grave.

His friends, about the ſame time, having diſcovered his retreat, prevailed upon him to admit the viſits of a reſpectable clergyman in the neighbourhood. This gentleman, with great addreſs and judgement, pointed out the fallacy of his viſionary ideas; and finally obtained his aſſent to any plan that might be conducive to his recovery. I was therefore called on to preſcribe the mode of treatment, and accordingly viſited him, on the 61ſt day of his faſt, March 23. 1786.

He was at that time emaciated to a moſt aſtoniſhing degree, the muſcles of the face being entirely ſhrunk; his cheek-bones and proceſſus zygomatici ſtood prominent and diſtinct, affording a moſt ghaſtly appearance: his abdomen was concave, the umbilicus ſeeming to be retracted, from the collapſed ſtate of the inteſtines; the ſkin and abdominal muſcles were ſhrunk below the brim of the pelvis, and under the ribs, leaving the ſpace vacant betwixt the oſſa ilia, the lower ribs, and ſpine. His limbs were reduced to the greateſt poſſible degree of tenuity; the oſſa iſchia, the internal trochanters, and all the proceſſes of the bones, being eaſily diſtinguiſhable.

His whole appearance ſuggeſted the idea of a ſkeleton, prepared by drying the muſcles upon it in their natural ſituations.

His eyes were not deficient in luſtre, and his voice remained clear and ſound, notwithſtanding his general weakneſs.

I found him labouring under great imbecility of mind. He had undertaken, during this retirement, to copy the Bible in ſhort-hand; and this work he had executed very neatly as far as the 2d book of Kings, with ſhort arguments prefixed to each chapter. He ſhewed me ſeveral improvements he had made in that kind of writing, particularly in the abbreviations. He had alſo with great diligence put together parallel paſſages, and traced particular ſubjects through the whole ſcriptures, noting their application in different inſtances, and adding obſervations of his own. The clergyman, who examined this performance, told me he had proceeded regularly at firſt, with ſome ingenuity and judgement; but that afterwards he became obſcure, and ſeemed to be loſt in endleſs confuſion.

March 23d. He was directed to drink a pint of barley water and two cups of panada, which agreed very well with his ſtomach. He had a little feveriſh heat in the firſt part of the night, but ſlept better than uſual.

March 24th. He had this day ſome mutton tea, the taſte of which was moſt delicious to him, and particularly provoked his appetite. His pulſe was 72, ſmall and temperate.

On the 25th, He took a pint of milk for breakfaſt; a pint of mutton broth, boiled with barley, for dinner; and as much rice-milk for ſupper, at his own requeſt. He had conſiderable cravings for food all that day, and would have taken much more than his allowance.

26th. In the morning he drank tea, and ate a great quantity of bread and butter, which he got off from the table in the nurſe's abſence. Some time after he became ſick, and vomited once or twice without much ſtraining. About noon he had a figured natural ſtool, and preſently after two or three looſe motions. His urine was of a natural colour, with a light enæorema in the middle. His ſkin always remained dry.

I ſaw him in the evening, apparently much better: his pulſe was at 90, and firmer. He was ſitting up in an eaſy chair, as he found himſelf ſomewhat ſtronger. He ſpoke now of his complaints like an hypochondriac; thought his eyes and tongue were diminiſhed and waſted away. He ſaid, the ſenſation of heat in the ſtomach had never left him, notwithſtanding his ſpare diet. He talked however ſenſibly enough, and indeed with ſome acuteneſs on general ſubjects; but was ſoon fatigued by converſation.

27th. He took a little light bread pudding at dinner, and had two eggs for ſupper: with the taſte of theſe he was particularly pleaſed. Every thing agreed well with him; he reſted well, was more cheerful, and often expreſſed to me the ſatisfaction he felt in being freed from his ſtrange deluſion.

On the 28th, He ſeemed recovering apace; his cheeks were more full; his limbs had ſo far regained their ſtrength, that he could eaſily walk acroſs the room. He did not ſleep much in the foregoing night, nor had had a ſtool during the day. He ſaid, the pain of his ſtomach had left him; which circumſtance contributed much to enliven his ſpirits.

On the 29th, I found the ſcene entirely changed: he began to loſe his recollection in the preceding evening; and before midnight became quite frantic and unmanageable. His pulſe was increaſed in frequency, with conſiderable heat on the ſkin, and tremors. He continued raving and talking very incoherently, as he had done during the night. A ſtrong purgative draught, and two clyſters adminiſtered in the courſe of the day, produced but little evacuation.

He remained nearly in the ſame ſtate of mind as above mentioned, ſcarce ever ſleeping, and taking very little nouriſhment, till the 2d of April, when a conſiderable quantity of looſe feculent matter was brought away by a clyſter. Soon after he became ſullen, and took no notice of what paſſed about him.

He

He was removed at this time into the country, ſo that I did not viſit him again till the 6th of April.

He appeared then emaciated to a greater degree, if poſſible than when I at firſt ſaw him. His pulſe was ſmall and feeble, beating 120 ſtrokes in a minute.

April 7th and 8th. He took whatever nouriſhment was offered to him; knew thoſe around him, and ſpoke ſenſibly, but faintly.

On the 9th, In the morning, he died, quite exhauſted."

Fœtus extra uterum hiſtoria, &c. The hiſtory of a caſe of extra-uterine conception, with inductions and queries. Illuſtrated with engravings and explanatory outlines. By Henry Krohn, M. D. &c. folio. 1l. 1s *Nicol.*

An eſſay on the vitality of the blood. By James Corrie, M. D. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Elliot & Kay.*

A treatiſe on the ſtrangles and fevers of horſes: with a plate repreſenting a horſe in the ſtaggers, ſlung. By Thomas Proffer. 8vo. 3s. 6d. ſewed. *Grant.*

Eſſays on Fractures and luxations. By John Aitken, M D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. &c. Illuſtrated with eleven plates. 8vo. 4s. boards *Cadell.*

The utility of medical electricity illuſtrated, in a ſeries of caſes, and practical obſervations: tending to prove the ſuperiority of vibrations to every other mode of applying the electric fluid. By Francis Lowndes, medical electrician. 8vo 1s. *Johnſon.*

Miſcellaneous.

Archæologia Cornu Britannica; or, an eſſay to preſerve the ancient Corniſh language, containing the rudiments of that dialect, in a Corniſh grammar and Corniſh Engliſh vocabulary, compiled from a variety of materials which have been inacceſſible to all other authors. By William Pryce, M. D. of Redruth, Cornwall, author of Mineralogia Cornubienſis. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. *Dilly.*

Memoirs of the late Rev. John Weſley, A. M. with a review of his life and writings, and a hiſtory of Methodiſm, from its commencement in 1729 to the preſent time. By John Hampſon, A. B. 12mo. 3 vols. 9s. ſewed. *Johnſon.*

Obſervations on the diſeaſes, defects, and injuries in all kinds of fruit and foreſt trees. With an account of a particular method of cure invented and practiſed by William Forſyth, gardener to his Majeſty at Kenſington. 8vo. 2s. *Nicol.*

A letter to the Earl of Sandwich, on the actual ſtate of the maſters mates, midſhipmen, inferior officers, and ſeamen of his Majeſty's navy; their wives, children, executors, and legal repreſentatives; wherein the power of the biſhops and ordinaries, in granting probates of wills, and letters of adminiſtration, is conſidered: the whole tending to ſhew, that the ſtatute 26. Geo. III. c. 63. intitled, "An act for the further preventing frauds and abuſes attending the payment of wages, prize-money, and other allowances due for the ſervice of petty officers and ſeamen, on board any of his Majeſty's ſhips," is impracticable, and highly injurious. By T. Evans, attorney at law. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Ridgway.*

An eſſay on the art of dying, adapted to the general uſe and information of all claſſes of people. By James Martin ſilk-dyer, Canterbury. 8vo. 6d. *Martin*, Grace-church-ſtreet.

Letters to Mr Burke, on politics. By Edward Tatham, D. D. 8vo. 2s. *Rivingtons.*

A letter from the Abbé Raynal to the National Aſſembly of France, on the ſubject of the revolution, and the philoſophical principles which led to it. Reprinted from a correct copy of the original letter read in the Aſſembly May 31. 1791; and now firſt publiſhed in England; with a faithful tranſlation, and ſome prefatory obſervations, by the tranſlator of Rouſſeau's Social Contract. With the original French. To which is added the declaration of the Chevalier Bintinaye on the reſignation of his commiſſion and penſion. 12mo 2s. *Robinſons.*

Lettre d'un democrate, partiſan de la revolution, aux ariſtotheocrates Français, Edit. 7. A Orleans. 8vo. 1s. Reprinted at London for *Stace & Maids*, Haymarket.

Fragment of a prophecy lately diſcovered in the cell of a French hermit; containing divers matters relating to the preſent diſturbances in Europe. Faithfully tranſlated from the original, by a convert from the ſociety for revolutions. 8vo. 2s. *Shepperſon & Reynolds.*

A letter to a member of the National Aſſembly; containing remarks on the proceedings of that legiſlative body; ſtrictures on the political doctrines of Mr Burke and Mr Paine; and a view of the progreſs of the Britiſh conſtitution. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Jordan.*

Tontines calculated, and their principles and conſequences explained and exemplified, in the Yorkſhire tontine: with hints for one on an improved plan. To which are added, ſtrictures on monthly clubs aſſociated for the relief of ſick and infirm members. 8vo. 1s. *Clarke.*

Proſpects and obſervations on a tour in England and Scotland: natural, œconomical, and literary. By Thomas Newte, Eſq; 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. *Robinſons.*

A ſelection from the works of Daniel Defoe. 8vo. 3 vols. 18s. boards. *Walter*, Piccadilly.

Memoirs and anecdotes of Philip Thickneſſe, late Lt Gov. of Landguard fort, and, unfortunately,

unfortunately, father to George Touchet, Baron Audley. vol. 3. 8vo. 5 s. ſewed. *Fores.*

An hiſtorical dictionary of love: containing intereſting anecdotes of diſtinguiſhed perſons, eminent for their virtues or their vices. From the creation of the world to the preſent time. Tranſlated from the French. 12mo. 3 vols. 9 s. ſewed. *Butters.*

A picture of Italy. Tranſlated from the original German of M. D'Archenholtz, formerly a captain in the Pruſſian ſervice. By Joſeph Trapp, A. M. 12mo. 2 vols. 6 s. ſewed. *Robinſons.*

An inquiry into the truth of the tradition concerning the diſcovery of America by Prince Madog ab Owen Gwynedd, about the year 1170. By John Williams, LL. D. 8vo. 2 s. 6 d. *White, &c.*

Poetry.

The Aboriginal Britons: a poem. By George Richards, A. B. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 4to. 1 s. 6 d. *Rivingtons.*

Whiſt: A poem, in twelve cantos. 8vo. 5 s. ſewed. *Harlow.*

Salmagundi: a miſcellaneous combination of original poetry: conſiſting of illuſions of fancy, amatory, elegiac, lyrical, epigrammatical, and other palatable ingredients. 4to. 7 s. 6 d. boards. *Payne, &c.*

Poems: by Mrs Robinſon. 8vo. 1 l. 1 s. boards. *Bell.*

Miſcellaneous poems, by the Rev. Luke Booker, miniſter of St Edmund's, Dudley, Worceſterſhire. ſmall 8vo. *Rivingtons.*

The melancholy cataſtrophe of Peter Pindar, Eſq. Being two odes in reply to Pindar's attack upon Paine; with a revolution ſong. Embelliſhed with a capital caricature of a peep into Bedlehem. By Peter Fig, Eſq. F. R. S &c. 4to. 1 s. 6 d. *Hamilton*——Having learnt of Peter Pindar, Eſq;—as appears from ſome faint marks of imitation, to brandiſh the poetical quarter-ſtaff, 'Squire Fig (graceleſs elf!) levels a blow at the head of his maſter. Miſſing, however, his aim, P. P remains unhurt. By "Melancholy Cataſtrophe," 'Squire Fig [ſome *grocer*, belike,] alludes to P. P.'s confinement in bedlam, whither he is ſent by this caſtigator, in company with poor Mr B—ke. Mr Fig profeſſes a warm attachment to the cauſe of freedom, with reſpect to which he conſiders Meſſrs Burke and Pindar as *apoſtates*: but if he be not better ſkilled in politics than he is in poetry, no party, we apprehend, will be forward to accept him as its champion. M.

The miller's tale: from Chaucer. 4to. 2 s. *Ridgway.*

Oenone to Paris: an Epiſtle of Ovid. To which is added, An Elegy of Shenſtone, tranſlated into Latin elegiac verſe. 8vo. 1 s. *Lewis.*

A poetical epiſtle from Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, to Leopold II. Emperor of Germany. By Thomas Atkinſon. 8vo. 1 s. *Hamilton.*——Mr Atkinſon is very deſirous that the ſentiments contained in theſe pages ſhould not be conſidered as his, but as coming from the Queen of France; and we ſuſpect that the Queen of France, were ſhe to read them, would be as anxious to refer them back again, as the ſole property of Mr Atkinſon. M.

Congal and Fenella: a tale. In two parts, 8vo 2 s. *Dilly.*——Related in the ballad-ſtanza, which, of all kinds of verſe, is manufactured with the greateſt facility; witneſs Dr Johnſon's humorous ſpecimen:

"I put my hat upon my head,
And walk'd into the Strand,
And there I met another man,
Whoſe hat was in his hand."

Our author, from his motto, *(nec luſiſſe pudet,)* ſeems to have had this idea of it. He conſiders this tale rather as the playfulneſs, than as the labour, of his Muſe. In reviewing it, we are not to cenſure the author becauſe he has not produced an Epic poem. He has imitated his predeceſſors in the uſe of expletives, and in drawing out a thought through many lines. Some parts, however, of his Congal and Fenella are pleaſing and affecting; and, to many readers, it will, no doubt, afford pleaſure. "The uſurpation of Macbeth," ſays the advertiſement, "well known by the immortal pen of Shakeſpear, gave riſe to this tale. It is an epiſode in that hiſtory; and the ſcene is placed on the claſſic banks of the Spey, in Scotland." M.

The collects of the church of England, imitated in verſe; to which is ſubjoined, The Happy Man. By John Ruſher, Charlbury, Oxon. 4to. 1 s. 6 d. *Robinſons.*——As Mr Ruſher informs us that he has been encouraged, by ſeveral eminent ſchoolmaſters, to hope that this verſification of the collects may be of infinite uſe, eſpecially to young perſons, and that they are ſuited to the moſt "indigent capacity;" we recommend to him not to ſtop ſhort, but, as he finds the church-ſervice ſo ſuſceptible of poetic graces, to go through the whole book of Common Prayer, and the thirty-nine articles: a labour which will exalt him to rank as a meet aſſociate with thoſe tranſcendant laureats of the church, Thomas Sternhold and John Hopkins. M.

The epitaph writer; conſiſting of upwards of 600 original epitaphs, moral, admonitory, humorous, and ſatirical; numbered, claſſed, and arranged, on a new plan; chiefly deſigned for thoſe who write or engrave inſcriptions on tombſtones. Part 1. contains general epitaphs of two and four lines each. Part 2. epitaphs on various characters and relations in life, as fathers, mothers, huſbands, wives, young men, young women, infants, and a great variety of moral and religious

ligious characters. Part 3. humorous and ſatirical epitaphs, deſigned as ſatires on vice and folly. To which is prefixed, An eſſay on epitaph writing. By John Bowden. 12mo. 2 s. 6d. *Sael.*——Every one to their taſte; Mr John Bowden's mind hovers continually over the grave, for which he provides couplets and ſtanzas by wholeſale; as a ſlop-tailor makes coats, waiſtcoats, and breeches, of all ſizes and patterns, ready for chance cuſtomers. What might not Meſſ. John Bowden and John Ruſher accompliſh, by uniting their congenial powers! M.

Animal magnetiſm, a ballad: with explanatory notes and obſervations: containing ſeveral curious anecdotes of animal magnetiſers, ancient as well as modern. By Valentine Abſonus, Eſq; author of the Commentary on the firſt Aphoriſm of Hippocrates. 8vo. 1s. *Johnſon.*——Contains ſome good ridicule on a ſubject which is juſtly rendered ridiculous. M.

The triumph of infidelity: A poem. Suppoſed to be written by Timothy Dwight, D. D. of Greenfield in Connecticut. 8vo. 6d. *Mathews.*

Account of the New Colony at Sierra Leona.

(Concluded from p. 580.)

DUring the American war, among other modes of raiſing ſoldiers adopted by the Britiſh Generals, a proclamation had been made by General Clinton, that every negroe ſlave who ſhould join the Britiſh forces, ſhould obtain his freedom, and have a ſettlement at the concluſion of the war. Many accordingly came in, were enrolled in the army, and on the peace, had tickets of freedom given them by the officers under whom they had ſerved. Lands were allotted them in Nova Scotia, where, with many other loyaliſts, they were ſent by government, when hoſtilities were at an end. It was not long till theſe loyaliſts, many of whom had been educated with all the ideas of the juſtice of ſlavery, the inferiority of negroes, and the ſuperiority of white men, that are univerſal in the ſouthern provinces of America, began to haraſs and oppreſs the induſtrious black ſettlers, and even wantonly to deprive them of the fruits of their labour, expelling them from the lands they had cleared, and without any compenſation appropriating theſe to their own uſe. The courts of law, compoſed of white men, connected with the oppreſſors, gave no redreſs, and the negroes were forced to ſit down under the loſs. Not ſatisfied with this oppreſſion, many of the loyaliſts, and ſeveral too of our Britiſh officers, who held a more honourable place in the army than their conduct would ſeem to have merited, made frequent and ſucceſsful attempts to reduce again to ſlavery thoſe negroes who had ſo honourably obtained their freedom. They hired them as ſervants, and at the end of the ſtipulated time refuſed payment of their wages, inſiſting that they were ſlaves: in ſome inſtances they deſtroyed their tickets of freedom, and then enſlaved the negroes for want of them; and in ſeveral inſtances the unfortunate Africans were taken on board veſſels, carried to the Weſt Indies, and there ſold for the benefit of their plunderers *.

Frequent repetition of theſe enormities had diſpirited the Nova Scotia negroes, and almoſt reduced them to deſpair, when one day, ſome company at dinner happened to be converſing on the projected ſcheme of the Sierra Leona colony, and mentioned Mr Grenville Sharp, a name revered among the negroes as the patron of the plan. A ſenſible black who waited at table heard the accounts with eagerneſs, and took the firſt opportunity of ſpreading them among his countrymen. The hope of relief animated them, and they reſolved to ſend over their agent, one Thomas Peters, a reſpectable intelligent African, to wait upon the company, and learn if they might expect encouragement to go to the new colony. This man arrived in London a ſhort time before the act in favour of the company paſſed; he waited without delay on ſome of the chief promoters of the plan, and received from them promiſes of ſupport, ſhould the act of parliament paſs as was wiſhed. Never did ambaſſador from a ſovereign power proſecute with more zeal the object of his miſſion than did Thomas Peters the cauſe of his diſtreſſed countrymen. At laſt matters were arranged, and he returned to communicate to them the news of relief.

The circumſtances of the Nova Scotia Negroes were ſtated to Government, and orders were iſſued to the Governors of the provinces of Halifax and New Brunſ-

* A gentleman from America, who was preſent at the meeting when Mr Clarkſon gave this narrative, confirmed the preceding circumſtances from his own perſonal knowledge, having had acceſs to ſee and converſe with ſome of the unfortunate negroes, as well as their villanous oppreſſors.

ſwic, to interpoſe in giving an effectual check to the abuſes complained of, with a ſevere reprimand for having ever allowed them; at the ſame time they were directed to take proper opportunities of communicating to all the negroes the affairs of the Sierra Leona Company, and to give them what aid might be neceſſary for carrying the meaſures into effect. A brother of the Rev. Mr Clarkſon, a lieutenant in the navy, is gone out to Nova Scotia with theſe diſpatches, and with proper credentials for inviting ſuch of the negroes as wiſh to leave the place to the ſettlement of Sierra Leona. Government has agreed to provide ſhipping to tranſport them from Halifax, and Lieut. Clarkſon is to accompany them to Africa. About ſix hundred, it is now known, have embraced the offer, and will ſoon form a great acceſſion to the new colony.

Such is the riſe of their eſtabliſhment, from which the friends of humanity predict the moſt happy effects. Nothing will more readily tend to introduce civilization into Africa than a colony thus formed on a liberal and benevolent plan, free from the enormities that diſgrace the Slave Trade. The ſoil is rich and fertile, and the cultivation of many of our Weſt India commodities will ſoon flouriſh there. Beſides this, an extenſive coaſt and river trade is opened for the valuable productions of Africa, which are numerous, and highly uſeful. An extenſive inland commerce may ſoon alſo be eſtabliſhed; a contract has already been made with the Mandingo Prieſts, who are acquainted with every village in the heart of this unexplored country, and whoſe perſons are held ſacred by all the contending chiefs: Thro' their medium a traffic may be carried on, reaching over all the African continent, by means of numerous caravans that travel over it in all directions; and even the ſilks and ſpices of the eaſt may find their way from Cairo to the river of Sierra Leona. Theſe ſpeculations, it is hoped, not altogether ideal, may not be immediately valued, but in time may take effect; mean while, ſhould this colony do no more than check or overturn the nefarious Slave Trade, every friend of humanity will rejoice, and bleſs the memory of the benevolent projectors.

Particulars of what happened on Board the American Snow Elinora, Capt. Metcalfe, while at the Sandwich Iſlands.

Mohee, lat. 19, N. long. 168, E.

ON or about the 30 th of January 1790, we anchored under Ladrone Mount, and commenced a trade with the natives for hogs, fruits, limes, fiſh, &c.; but, not liking the ſituation, we weighed anchor, and went two miles further up, into a bay, and came to an anchor about four o'clock P. M.

At eleven or twelve o'clock, midnight, ſome of the natives ſwam off, and cut away the cutter from a-ſtern; at one P. M. we diſcovered that ſhe was miſſing, and immediately called all hands aft on the quarter-deck, and found none miſſing except the man who was in her, as boat-keeper. We then hoiſted the ſmall boat out to go in ſearch of her, but found, on lowering her into the water, ſhe leaked in ſuch a manner as obliged us to hoiſt her in again, which rendered it impoſſible to ſearch that night.

On the preceding evening an old man requeſted to ſleep on board, which was granted; but after miſſing the boat we put him in irons. When day light approached, no canoes came off as uſual, which confirmed our ſuſpicions that they had cut the boat adrift. The women on board wiſhed to go on ſhore; Captain Metcalfe told them they might go when they thought proper. They all immediately leaped into the water, and ſwam to the ſhore, at leaſt three miles diſtance. The old man alſo requeſted leave to go, but leave was not granted him.

In the afternoon two or three canoes came along-ſide, with preſents from the Chief, conſiſting of hogs and fruit; but they were not accepted. The laſt that came we ordered immediately away; but they paid little attention to it, until we fired, by order of the Captain, five or ſix muſquet ſhots at them, which killed and wounded three or four.

Towards night a man ſwam from the ſhore to the cable, with a knife in his hand, and afterwards ſwam under the ſhip's counter, where we ſaw him with the knife; he had once or twice dived under water, and ſtarted a piece of copper off the ſhip's bottom, imagining, could he get the copper off, the ſhip would

would ſink. Captain Metcalfe fired a piſtol at him from the cabin window, but miſſed him; three or four of the people jumped into the boat and caught him. After bringing him on board, Captain Metcalfe fully determined to hang him, ordering a rope to be rove at the fore-yard arm, and the rope greaſed; but, by the perſuaſion of Mr Chambers and myſelf, he concluded to ſave his life, and keep him priſoner.

The next day we obſerved four or five thouſand people to come down oppoſite the ſhip, all armed with ſlings, ſpears, and arrows. At ten o'clock we hauled the ſhip within a quarter of a mile of the ſhore, and fired round and grape ſhot at them, and diſlodged them all from the village. At twelve o'clock I went on ſhore with the boat and ſix men, ſet fire to the village and Morai (a place of worſhip), and alſo fired upon the natives, ſome of whom were ſeen very near, but, by the conſtant firing from the ſhip, they did not attempt to attack us. I then came on board, and took ſome ſmall water caſks to fill with water; but after landing (that attention not being paid to firing as before), the natives came down in great numbers, throwing their ſpears and ſtones, which obliged us to go on board again, our object unaccompliſhed. They then all went up the ſummit of a hill, thinking the ſhot from the ſhip could not reach them there; but we fired two guns with ſuch good aim, that they were ſoon convinced of their error, and immediately fled to the mountain and low ditches, where it was impoſſible for our ſhot to touch them; we then deſiſted from firing, hove up the anchors, and went further up the bay in hopes of completing our water. Towards evening we again came to an anchor, and on the next morning two or three canoes came off, who were well treated, ſo that more came off, and engaged to bring us water. Nothing more material happened; we completed our water, and the Captain purchaſed a ſmall boy and girl for two axes and a few beads.

After continuing here three or four days, we weighed anchor, and ſtood from the iſland. We had been under way about an hour and a half, with a light breeze, when the natives came in a canoe along ſide, and informed us that the Chief of the people who had ſtolen the boat lived behind a point to the northward. We then hauled our wind, went round the point, and came to anchor. The next day a canoe came along-ſide with one of their Chiefs; when he came on board, we began to expoſtulate with him, in order to recover our boat and the man. He told us, that, for a reward, he would bring both of them.

Captain Metcalfe offered him a muſket, eight cartridges, one bar of iron, and a piece of Bengal cloth for the man; and the ſame for the boat, which he agreed to. The next morning he again came on board, and ſaid, if we would ſend our boat on ſhore, or near the ſhore, he would bring the man. I immediately, by order of Captain Metcalfe, armed the boat and went near the ſhore; but after waiting an hour, paying attention to their proceedings, and their not bringing the man, I returned on board. The Chief then came off a ſecond time, and ſaid, if the boat went again, we might depend upon getting the man. I armed the boat, and again went towards the ſhore, where after waiting half an hour, they ſent a man, who ſwam to the boat, with the *thigh bones* of the man who was boat-keeper when they ſtole the boat. I received them and came on board, ſhewed them to Captain Metcalfe, and threw them into the ſea. A few minutes afterwards the ſame Chief came on board for the reward; it was given, and he was alſo told that if he brought the boat, the reward ſhould be given for that alſo; for he inſiſted that it was not hurt. He then told us the manner in which they killed the boat-keeper, as follows: That after cutting away the faſt, and ſhe had drifted a diſtance from the ſhip, they got into her, and found the man aſleep, but he immediately awoke, and ſeeing them, drew his knife upon them; they, however, overpowered him, and took the knife from him, cut his head off, and took him on ſhore, and the next night burnt him for a ſacrifice to their gods.

We judged, the night they ſtole the boat they killed the man, and the next day burnt him (as the mountains ſeemed to be one continued blaze), which is their cuſtom on ſuch occaſions, but were not then poſitive of the above.

After relating the ſtory, he deſired of the Captain that the natives might come and trade as uſual. Leave being granted, he went on ſhore, and juſt at ſun-ſet he came off again, in a large double canoe, with twenty-five women: but the

the Captain, ſuſpecting they had ſome deſign in the night to take the veſſel, would not permit them to come on board. The day following, the canoes, as uſual at the other iſlands, came along-ſide with hogs, fruit, limes, &c.

The above Chief had told them they might come and trade without moleſtation.

At 10. A. M. the Chief came along-ſide with two others, and had in their canoe the keel of the boat which they had ſtolen; after he came, he called and wanted the reward which was promiſed. Captain Metcalfe was informed of his being along-ſide, and of his having the boat's keel; he then came on deck and ſaw it, and being then perfectly convinced of the man's being killed, and the boat broken, made this expreſſion — that, "I will now give the reward they little expect."

Mr Chambers and myſelf endeavoured to perſuade the Captain to entice the three Chiefs on board, and afterwards to hang them on the fore-yard, in view of the whole iſland; which might perhaps be a ſufficient warning for them in future never to attempt diſtreſſing any ſhips who might touch at their iſlands. But our perſuaſions were of no effect: he was fully determined to take the following means of puniſhing them: firſt, to decoy thoſe canoes which were on the larboard to come on the ſtarboard ſide, then to ſtation one man to each portlan-yard, and others down to the guns, between decks, whilſt others on the quarter deck were ſtationed to the ſwivels, and four braſs guns, and, when all were ready, to fire immediately into the canoes all at one command.

The guns that were below had in each of them 100 muſket balls, and 50 langrade nails. There were ſeven of the above guns, each containing the like quantity. The four guns on the quarter deck had in them 50 balls each, ſome of the ſwivels and others had 10 balls.

Mr Chambers and myſelf ſtrongly inſiſted that this puniſhment was too ſevere, and only butchering a number of innocent women and children. But he replied, we were going to attempt taking the command of the ſhip from him, and that the orders ſhould be obeyed, and immediately ordered every man to his ſtation.

The men wiſhed to fire into the canoes, as the man whom they had killed was a Manilla man, and the crew were all Portugueſe or Manilla men.

After the people were all ſtationed, he gave orders to fire—and the whole broad-ſide was aimed direct into the canoes.—To attempt to deſcribe the horrible ſcene that enſued, is too much for my pen. The water along-ſide continued of a crimſon colour for at leaſt ten minutes; ſome were ſinking, others lying half out of their canoes, without arms or legs; while others lay in their canoes weltering in their blood. Although the appearance was ſo horrid, the people after firing wiſhed to get into the boat, and uſe boarding ſpikes to kill thoſe in the water; but by ſeverely puniſhing two or three they deſiſted from their dreadful purpoſe.

Some perſons on board ſaid they had counted the canoes before we fired, the number of which were 212; but I did not think they were above 170 or 180. The number killed, we then imagined, exceeded one hundred, and as many more wounded; but, ſome weeks after, they told us the number miſſing on the iſland were eighty, and 115 were wounded, the greater part dead, and dying faſt. This information they gave us at the iſland of Owyhee, about fifteen leagues to windward; and we judged it to be true, as canoes are daily paſſing from iſland to iſland. After our firing ceaſed, we weighed anchor, and ſtood for the iſland of Owyhee.

I have ſent you this account, as thoſe who are acquainted with the circumſtance think Capt. Metcalfe much to blame; and that, ſhould any veſſels go to thoſe iſlands from America, they might be particularly cautious, and not pay too much attention to the friendſhip profeſſed by theſe iſlanders.

P. S. They cut off a ſchooner about ſix weeks after, which belonged to Capt. Metcalfe, and ſailed with him from China, and murdered all the people.

Memoirs of the Life of EDWARD DRINKER.

EDward Drinker was born on the 24th of December 1680, in a ſmall cabin near the preſent corner of Walnut and Second Streets in the city of Philadelphia. His parents came from a place called Beverly, in Maſſachuſetts Bay. The banks of the Delaware, on which the city of Philadelphia now ſtands, were inhabited, at the time of his birth, by Indians, and

a few Swedes and Hollanders. He often talked to his companions of picking wortleberries, and catching rabbits, on ſpots now the moſt populous and improved of the city, he recollected the ſecond time William Penn came to Pennſylvania, and uſed to point to the place where the cabin ſtood, in which he and his friends that accompanied him were accommodated upon their arrival. At twelve years of age he went to Boſton, where he ſerved an apprenticeſhip to a cabinet-maker. In the year 1745, he returned to Philadelphia with his family, where he lived till the time of his death. He was four times married, and had eighteen children, all of whom were by his firſt wife. At one time of his life he ſat down at his own table with fourteen children. Not long before his death he heard of the birth of a grandchild to one of his grandchildren, the fifth in ſucceſſion from himſelf.

He retained all his faculties till the laſt years of his life; even his memory, ſo early and ſo generally diminiſhed by age, was but little impaired. He not only remembered the incidents of his childhood or youth, but the events of later years; and ſo faithful was his memory to him, that his ſon informed me that he never heard him tell the ſame ſtory twice, but to different perſons, and in different companies. His eye-ſight failed him many years before his death, but his hearing was uniformly perfect and unimpaired. His appetite was good till within a few weeks before his death. He generally ate a hearty breakfaſt of a pint of tea or coffee, as ſoon as he got out of his bed, with bread and butter in proportion. He ate likewiſe at eleven o'clock, and never failed to eat plentifully at dinner of the groſſeſt ſolid food. He drank tea in the evening, but never ate any ſupper. He had loſt all his teeth thirty years before his death (his ſon ſays, by drawing exceſſive hot ſmoke of tobacco into his mouth); but the want of ſuitable maſtication of his food did not prevent its ſpeedy digeſtion, nor impair his health. Whether the gums, hardened by age, ſupplied the place of his teeth in a certain degree, or whether the juices of the mouth and ſtomach became ſo much more acrid by time, as to perform the office of diſſolving the food more ſpeedily and more perfectly, I know not; but I have often obſerved, that old people are more ſubject to exceſſive eating than young ones, and that they ſuffer fewer inconveniences from it. He was inquiſitive after news in the laſt years of his life; his education did not lead him to increaſe the ſtock of his ideas in any other way. But it is a fact well worth attending to, that old age, inſtead of diminiſhing, always increaſes the deſire of knowledge. It muſt afford ſome conſolation to thoſe who expect to be old, to diſcover, that the infirmities to which the decays of nature expoſe the human body, are rendered more tolerable by the enjoyments that are to be derived from the appetite for ſenſual and intellectual food.

The ſubject of this hiſtory was remarkably ſober and temperate. Neither hard labour, nor company, nor the uſual afflictions of human life, nor the waſtes of nature, ever led him to an improper or exceſſive uſe of ſtrong drink. For the laſt twenty five years of his life he drank twice every day a draught of toddy, made with two table ſpoons full of ſpirits in half a pint of water. His ſon, a man of 59 years of age, told me he had never ſeen him intoxicated. The time and manner in which he uſed ſpirituous liquors, I believe, contributed to lighten the weight of his years, and probably to prolong his life. "Give wine to him that is of a heavy heart, and ſtrong drink to him that is ready to periſh," (with age as well as with ſickneſs). "Let him drink and forget his ſorrow, and remember his miſery no more."

He enjoyed an uncommon ſhare of health, inſomuch that in the courſe of his long life he was never confined more than three days to his bed. He often declared that he had no idea of that moſt diſtreſſing pain called the head-ach. His ſleep was interrupted a little in the laſt years of his life with a defluxion in his breaſt, which produced what is commonly called the old man's cough.

The character of this aged citizen was not ſummed up in his negative quality of temperance: he was a man of a moſt amiable temper; old age had not curdled his blood; he was uniformly cheerful and kind to every body; his religious principles were as ſteady as his morals were pure; he attended public worſhip above thirty years in the Rev. Dr Sproat's church, and died in a full aſſurance of a happy immortality. The life of this man is marked with ſeveral circumſtances which perhaps have ſeldom occurred in the life

of

of an individual: he ſaw and heard more of thoſe events which are meaſured by time, than have ever been ſeen or heard by any man ſince the age of the patriarchs; he ſaw the ſame ſpot of earth in the courſe of his life covered with wood and buſhes, and the receptacle of beaſts and birds of prey, afterwards become the ſeat of a city, not only the firſt in wealth and arts in the new, but rivalling in both many of the firſt cities in the old world. He ſaw regular ſtreets where he once purſued a hare; he ſaw churches riſing upon moraſſes where he had often heard the croaking of frogs; he ſaw wharfs and warehouſes where he had often ſeen Indian ſavages draw fiſh from the river for their daily ſubſiſtence; and he ſaw ſhips of every ſize and uſe, in thoſe ſtreams where he had been uſed to ſee nothing but Indian canoes; he ſaw a ſtately edifice filled with legiſlators on the ſame ſpot probably where he had ſeen an Indian council fire; he ſaw the firſt treaty ratified between the newly-confederated powers of America and the ancient monarchy of France, with all the formalities of parchment and ſeals, on the ſame ſpot probably where he once ſaw William Penn ratify his firſt and laſt treaty with the Indians without the formalities of pen ink or paper; he ſaw all the intermediate ſtages through which a people paſs from the moſt ſimple to the moſt complicated degrees of civilization; he ſaw the beginning and end of the empire of Great Britain in Pennſylvania.

He had been the ſubject of ſeven crowned heads, and afterwards died a citizen of the newly-created republic of America. The number of his ſovereigns, and his long habits of ſubmiſſion to them, did not extinguiſh the love of republican liberty. He died Nov. 17. 1782, aged 103. E. F.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

[*Some poſtponed articles are now inſerted.*]

SWEDEN.

Letter from the King of Sweden to Baron Stael, his Ambaſſador at Paris, dated Aix-la-Chapelle, June 27. 1791.

In the profound grief with which I am penetrated for the new misfortune that has befallen the King of France and his family, I cannot but give way to ſentiments which I ſhall ſhare in common, not only with all ſovereigns, but with all feeling minds, who ſee a good and perſecuted Prince led back to the chains which rebellious ſubjects have prepared for him, and from which he had the good fortune to eſcape.

As the repreſentative of a Prince whoſe whole reign has been engaged in preſerving lawful liberty, and in maintaining public tranquillity, and the dignity of his crown, I expect that your conduct will correſpond with that courſe which I have purſued during all my life, with my known character, with the dignity of the throne of the Guſtavuſes, and particularly with the ſentiments of friendſhip which I have ſworn to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. Your attention to theſe points at this diſtreſsful moment, is not merely pointed out to you as the means of pleaſing me, but as an indiſpenſable duty of your truſt. In conſequence, therefore, of the duties of your office, in quality of my Ambaſſador, you are not to treat or enter into converſation with any perſon who is not employed by the free authorization of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and as that Prince left a manifeſto, upon occaſion of his departure from Paris, and has ſince been compelled to return, his captivity is too evident, not to make every act which ſhall appear under his name be regarded as null, and obtained by force.

It is in conſequence my expreſs pleaſure, that you abſtain from all conference with the perſon who calls himſelf miniſter of foreign affairs; and with reſpect to all that ſhall be communicated to you verbally or by writing in the diplomatic form, that you only reply verbally, that from the unforeſeen events which have taken place in ſubverſion of all order, your duty prevents you from any interference without a previous communication with your court. You will regulate yourſelf beſides by the conduct of the Ambaſſadors of other powers, and you will chiefly imitate and ſupport thoſe who take moſt decidedly the part of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. Theſe are the only orders which I can give you for the preſent; and if I point out to you a conduct, dictated by the regard due to my own dignity, I ought to conſider likewiſe what is owing to your perſonal ſituation; though it cannot be ſuppoſed for an inſtant, that it is poſſible the ſacred character with which I have inveſted you, can expoſe you to danger, it is neceſſary, however, to guard againſt whatever may happen on the part of a people who have laid

laid their guilty hands on the facred perſon of the Sovereign. You will therefore ſhun every occaſion of expoſing your perſon and dignity. The moſt profound ſorrow ought to prevail, and be diſplayed in your houſehold, the exterior of which ought to be regulated by the laws of police, to which in every ſituation a public miniſter is bound to conform. From you I expect courage, firmneſs, wiſdom, and obedience, while I lament the danger which ſurrounds you, and the diſagreeable circumſtances in which you are placed. On which account I pray God to have you in his holy keeping, &c. GUSTAVUS.

FRANCE.

Extracts from the Letter of the French Emigrants to the French King.

It is a long compoſition, and is dated at Coblentz, Dec. 1.

"It is not to you, Sire, that we undertake to juſtify our reſiſtance (to the invitations of return),—we know too well the true intentions of your Majeſty. We ſhall never believe, that you have freely conſented to renounce the ſovereignty, which you hold from God alone, to render yourſelf the ſubordinate agent of the revolters, who uſurp your throne.

Your Majeſty, leſs unhappy than was the head of your houſe, may reckon among your defenders two auguſt brothers, the Princes of the name of Conde, a name ſo dear to victory, the French nobility, and a great number of perſons of the third eſtate, who have all dedicated their blood, and the remainder of their fortune, to the taſk of replacing the crown upon your head. It is in theſe circumſtances, Sire, that we are invited to abandon your rights, and to ſubmit ourſelves to the multitude, who have deprived you of your liberty.

The fidelity which we have ſworn, Sire, is to the whole Houſe of Bourbon; and when it ſhall be poſſible that you may wiſh to deprive us of our obligations to you, theſe obligations will not ſubſiſt the leſs between us and your deſcendents. The throne will belong to them as it was tranſmitted to you, and ſuch as you poſſeſſed it at your acceſſion to the crown. Our fidelity will be due to them; we are, therefore, not permitted to conſent to any act which may deprive them of the rights of their birth, and of the inheritance to which they are called.

In all nations, the proprietors of the land, the poſſeſſors of the richeſt perſonal property, have always formed a diſtinct claſs from the other inhabitants. Without this precaution, the latter, neceſſarily the moſt numerous, would continually hold the others in a precarious and uncertain ſtate.

Do not believe, Sire, that we have abandoned our country; we hope to return with all thoſe whom common danger has compelled to quit their houſes; we ſhall return to bring with us order and peace; to replace your Majeſty upon your throne; and to enjoy, with all your people, the bleſſings which you ſhall freely judge it ſuitable to grant them."

Anſwer of the Emperor to a Letter preſented to him by M. Noailles, in the name of the King of the French.

THERE can be no longer any doubt as to my manner of thinking upon the affairs of France. My laſt declaration, and the orders which I have cauſed to be given by my government at Bruſſels to the agent of the French emigrants, prove, that I conſider my brother in law as free, and that my intention is, not to meddle with the affairs of his kingdom, as long as the French ſhall leave him all that they have voluntarily aſſured to him, and that which he has voluntarily accepted in the new conſtitutional contract.

But nothing further is to be required of me. If the King of the French has complaints againſt particular ſtates of the Empire, free ſovereigns like myſelf, in virtue of the Germanic conſtitution, let him addreſs himſelf to thoſe ſovereigns, and ſettle with them as he may underſtand them.

ENGLAND.

Scheme of the State Lottery 1791.—To begin drawing Feb. 20 1792.

No. of Prizes.		*Value of each.*	*Total value.*
2	of	£. 30,000	£ 60,000
2	—	20,000	40,000
3	—	10,000	30,000
5	—	5,000	25,000
10	—	2,000	20,000
15	—	1,000	15,000
30	—	500	15,000
50	—	100	5,000
100	—	50	5,000
14,150	—	20	283,000
14,367 Prizes,			£. 498,000
First drawn Ticket,			1,000
Laſt drawn Ticket,			1,000
35,633 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets,			£. 500,000

IRELAND.

On the 17th of February was tried, in the court of exchequer, an action brought by John Travers, Eſq. againſt Dennis M'Carthy, for criminal converſation with the hon. Grace Travers (formerly Lyſaught), the wife of the plaintiff. A *fiat* was ſome time ago granted by the learned judge who tried this action, whereon M'Carthy was taken into cuſtody. The damages laid in the declaration were 5000l. It apeared that the defendant was poſſeſſion to the plaintiff, and had been found in bed with the plaintiff's wife; and frequent acts of criminal intercourſe were proved. The learned judge felt the offence to be of the moſt heinous and aggravated nature, as did the jury, who gave a verdict for 5000l. the whole of the damages in the declaration.

The timber bill, lately introduced into parliament, was ſtrongly combated in the Houſe of Peers. In a committee, on the 28th of February, the Lord Chancellor roſe, to ſet his face againſt the bill, as militating againſt the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and putting the landholders of Ireland out of a great part of their property, with the ſtroke of a pen. He had declared his opinion of this bill on a former night, and he thought it to be combating the conviction of reaſon to give a different opinion at preſent; but if it could be found to paſs through that Houſe, he hoped the other would have ſpirit enough to reject a bill which ſo materially went to the injury of its own property, and reject it as an injurious and unconſtitutional law.

Lord *Mountjoy* contended, that the bill did not contain any thing to the diſadvantage of the property of the landholders, or attacked the ſpirit of the conſtitution, as it exiſted ſince the reign of Queen Elizabeth in England, and had been tried for the laſt fifteen years in Ireland, and had been found in all caſes uſeful.

The *Lord Chancellor* roſe again to ſupport his former opinion of the ill effects of ſuch a bill: he quoted the caſe of the King againſt Burnaby, in which Juſtice Holt gave his decided opinion, that where the right of property exiſted, the power of the magiſtrate was precluded from interference; and, in conſequence, the right of the ſubject was affected to the puniſhment of the magiſtrate. His Lordſhip thought the preſent bill the moſt oppreſſive and unconſtitutional that ever came before a Houſe of Parliament; and on the impreſſion of its being ſuch, he would, for once, enter his proteſt againſt it, if it ſhould happen to paſs that Houſe.

Lord Mountjoy ſaid, that nothing which the Noble Lord advanced, could affect his arguments delivered in favour of the bill. The neglect of the peaſantry had been complained of; but, to his own knowledge, it was the reſident Lords who were the chief ſupport of the peaſantry.

Lord Portarlington alſo ſpoke a few words in ſupport of it; as did alſo Lord Glandore, who remarked, that inſtead of Ireland being once the beſt, it was now the worſt wooded country in Europe.

The Archbiſhop of Caſhel cited ſome law caſes, to prove the propriety of his ſupport to the bill. When the queſtion was put, that the bill be read again in the committee, the Lords divided, when there appeared, Contents, 20, Non-contents, 10.

On the bill paſſing, the following proteſt was entered.

March 4. *Diſſentient*, Becauſe the ſaid act recites an act of the 15th and 16th years of his preſent Majeſty, enacted againſt wood ſtealers, and imports to remove doubts ariſing upon the conſtruction of the ſaid act, whereby certain penalties are enacted againſt perſons who ſhall cut down or deſtroy, or lop, top, or otherwiſe damage any timber tree, or fruit-tree, or who ſhall have in her or their poſſeſſion any timber, tree, or any kind of wood, underwood, poles, ſtocks of wood, ſhoots or young trees, ſhrubs, plants or roots, and ſhall not give a ſatisfactory account that he, ſhe, or they came honeſtly by the ſame; and alſo againſt all perſons who ſhall make uſe of any gads, withs, bows, or backbands made of wood, on his or their ploughs, harrows, cars, carts, harneſs or tackle, or in whoſe cuſtody or poſſeſſion any gads or withs ſhall be had or found, or who ſhall make uſe of any ſcollop or oak, or aſh, or any other timber-trees for thatching of houſes; and in order to remove ſuch pretended doubts, imports to enact, that every tenant and occupier of land in Ireland ſhall, in every reſpect, be liable to the penalties preſcribed by the ſaid recited act, in like manner with all other perſons who are not tenants or occupiers of the lands; whereas no doubt has ariſen, or can ariſe, that tenants or occupiers of land are not ſubject to the penalties of the recited act, the ſame evidently extending only to wood-ſtealers and

and treſpaſſers, and not to perſons having an eſtate in the land who ſhall commit waſte; thus, ſo far as this act extends, ſanctifying and eſtabliſhing a rule of conſtruction in this country of a ſtatute highly penal and arbitrary, which cannot be ſupported by any principle, and which has been reprobated by repeated ſolemn adjudications of the courts of law in Great Britain and Ireland. — 2*dly*, Becauſe the ſaid act not only inflicts ſuch penalties indiſcriminately upon every reſident ſubject of Ireland having an eſtate in land, who may be ſuppoſed to have committed waſte by felling or injuring trees, but extends the ſame penalties to the exerciſe of clear exiſting rights incident to his eſtate by the common law, and of rights which may exiſt under particular covenants: and the better to give effect to this arbitrary and unexampled ſyſtem of oppreſſion, deprives him of his beſt and deareſt birth-rights; firſt, by aſſuming his guilt, and putting him to the neceſſity of proving that he is innocent, in order to eſcape the penalties of the act, which are to be adjudged againſt him at the proſecution, and on the teſtimony of a common informer; and ſecondly, having thus ſubverted the vital principles of criminal juſtice, by depriving him of his right of trial by his peers, and ſubjecting him to the juriſdiction of a ſingle magiſtrate, who is made the ſole judge of the law, and arbiter of the facts. — 3*dly*, Becauſe the ſaid act conveys a broad and direct cenſure upon the whole body of the landholders of Ireland, "that they are a lawleſs and a ſavage race of men, inſenſible of the bleſſings, and unworthy the protection of a free government" — a cenſure unſupported by evidence, unfounded in fact, and diſgraceful to the national character; for which reaſons we make our proteſt, that if hereafter this act ſhall be drawn into example for the purpoſe of promoting deſigns of a pernicious and fatal tendency, public or private, poſterity may know that we have endeavoured to prevent the eſtabliſhment of a precedent ſo dangerous, oppreſſive, and alarming.

Fitzgibbon, C. Cork and Orrery. Muſkerry.

The bill was thrown out of the Houſe of Commons, as it appeared a money bill, impoſing fines and penalties, and not originating in that Houſe.

The following are the particulars of the extraordinary race againſt time, run on the Curragh, at the late meeting, by Mr Wilde.

This bet originated at Daly's in College-green, from the circumſtance of a gentleman ſpeaking of a performance made by Mr Connolly, ſome time ſince, on the turf for a conſiderable wager. Mr Wilde being ſomewhat elevated, ſpoke of it as a matter where there was little to boaſt, and was taken up, on his own propoſal, to ride 127 Engliſh miles in nine hours. Col. Lumm, who was preſent, bet no leſs than ſix hundred guineas againſt him. Several other gentlemen ſtaked conſiderable ſums; and, ſtanding alone, for no one would back him, what with odds and even bets, Mr Wilde had no leſs than 1900l to receive in caſe of being the winner.

On the morning of the race, ſeveral gentlemen, members of the Turf Club appeared on the Curragh, but left it in a ſhort time, from an opinion that the extraordinary exertions neceſſary to give Mr Wilde a chance of winning, would be more than the human frame could endure, and they choſe rather to be abſent, than witneſſes of his death.

It was imagined that he would ride the 127 miles upon the King's plate courſe, of four miles. Had he done ſo, he muſt inevitably have loſt, by the current of air which he would have to encounter from the elevation of the ground, and its hardneſs, which muſt ſhake the rider as well as the horſe. But he choſe his own courſe in a valley, where two Engliſh miles were meaſured in a circular direction. The ſod being elaſtic in a remarkable degree, aſſiſted the cattle, and at the ſame time ſaved the rider; and the hills on each ſide prevented the bad effects of attracting too great a current of air.

A ſmall riſing had been made for aſſiſting Mr Wilde in mounting, whenever he ſhould be diſpoſed to change his horſe. At ſix in the morning precisely he mounted, and, the word having been given, ſet off.

Each time that he compaſſed the two miles was regularly marked down. He maintained his career with a vigour and conſtancy which aſtoniſhed every perſon preſent.

During the interval of changing horſes he generally refreſhed himſelf with a mouthful of brandy and water, and nothing elſe.

The progreſs which he made in the four firſt hours gave the firſt gliſt aſſurance of having made the beſt ſide of the bet.

But many were of opinion, even to the laſt moment, that he would ſink under the fatigue, and loſe both his health and his money.

At length every thing appeared in his favour, for in three hours leſs than his time, he had no more ground to cover than about two miles. He walked over the courſe very coolly the laſt two miles. He was no more than ſix hours and twenty one minutes in completing the 127 miles; of courſe he had two hours and thirty-nine minutes to ſpare.

In the courſe of this race, which for ſpeed is not to be equalled in the ſporting calendar of Britain or Ireland, Mr Wilde had no more than ten horſes. But they were all blooded cattle, and very fleet.

While Mr Wilde was on horſeback, without allowing any thing for the changing of horſes, he rode, one hour with the other, exactly at the rate of twenty miles an hour, for ſix hours and a half. He appeared to have received no other injury than the ſkin being rubbed off his hands and knees.

Immediately after judgement had been declared in favour of Mr Wilde, he was put into a carriage, and, without receiving any refreſhment, conveyed to bed. He was ſo far recovered from the fatigue by the evening, that he appeared in public, and at the club-houſe at Kildare.

SCOTLAND.

Friday, Sept. 16 Nineteen ſmall whales were thrown on ſhore near Carron mouth. They meaſure from fourteen to twenty feet in length.

Cullen, Sept. 17. On Friday a great number of young whales appeared off this place; at the fall of the tide, above 100 were left on a bank, but, unfortunately, were not diſcovered till the water had again returned, which enabled them to eſcape. A few boats properly manned, armed with pitchforks, ſwords, &c. ſet out in the purſuit of them: ſeveral were killed, three were ſent aſhore, the ſmalleſt of which meaſures 20 feet in length. It is to be regretted, that the people upon the coaſt are not better provided with inſtruments for taking them, as they frequently have opportunity, when the whales follow ſhoals of herrings to this coaſt.

Average Prices of Stocks for the year 1791.

Months.	Bank Stock	3p.C. Conſ.	4p.C. 1777	5p.C. 1784	India Stock
Jan.	188⅞	80⅞	102½	119⅝	171
Feb.	187½	81	102½	118¾	169½
March	186⅝	80⅜	101¼	118⅛	166½
April	188⅛	78⅝	99½	117¼	163¾
May	185½	80⅛	100⅝	119⅛	166¼
June	186¼	82⅛	101⅝	120⅜	167⅛
July	187⅝	81⅞	102½	119⅝	169½
Aug.	187⅞	86¼	105½	120¾	181⅞
Sept.	202½	89¼	104⅝	117⅝	190⅝
Oct.	199⅜	88¼	101¼	117½	192⅛
Nov.	196	87⅞	101⅝	118⅝	186¾
Dec.	198¼	89⅞	102¼	118⅞	185⅛

N. B. The Stock of the Royal Bank of Edinburgh, with accumulation ſince the year 1786, (when their capital, now L. 600,000, was doubled), was ſold in November and December at 243 per cent.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for December.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	24	37	61
Weſt-kirk, -	34	30	64
Canongate, -	14	21	35
Calton, - -	33	30	63
Total,	105	118	223

Age.			
Under	2		84
Between	2 &	5	25
	5 &	10	10
	10 &	20	9
	20 &	30	8
	30 &	40	16
	40 &	50	10
	50 &	60	18
	60 &	70	25
	70 &	80	11
	80 &	90	6
	90 &	100	1
			223

Increaſed 34

Diseases, &c.	No
Aged — —	23
Apoplexy — —	2
Aſthma — — —	5
Bowelhive — —	24
Childbed — —	2
Chincough — —	12
Conſumption —	48
Convulſions — —	1
Croop — — —	1
Dropſy — — —	2
Fever — —	20
Flux — — —	2
Inflammation —	1
Killed by accident —	1
Meaſles — — —	4
Nervous fever —	9
Palſy — — —	5
Smallpox — —	25
Stillborn — —	9
Suddenly — —	3
Teething — —	24

The

The LONDON General Bill of Christenings and Burials, from December 14. 1790, to December 13. 1791; with the diseases and casualties, &c.

Christened			Buried			Increased in the burials this year 722.
Males	9394	18496	Males	9577	18760	
Females	9102		Females	9183		

Between	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
	Under 2	6556	20 and 30	1332	60 and 70	1365	102	0
	2 and 5	1878	30 and 40	1641	70 and 80	940	104	2
	5 and 10	589	40 and 50	1766	80 and 90	351	105	0
	10 and 20	636	50 and 60	1654	90 and 100	50	107	0

Diseases.						*Casualties, &c.*	
Abort. and Stillb.	681	Dropsy	869	Measles	156	Broken Limbs	3
Abscess	21	Evil	4	Miscarriage	1	Bruised	2
Aged	1078	Fever, ditto malignant, scarlet, spotted, and purples	2013	Mortification	229	Burnt	2
Ague	1	Fistula	5	Palsy	90	Cramp	1
Apoplexy and Sud.	187	Flux	5	Pleurisy	14	Drowned	93
Asthma and Phthisick	337	French Pox	33	Quinsy	6	Excessive Drinking	6
Bedridden	11	Gout	53	Rheumatism	13	Executed *	6
Bleeding	14	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone	40	Rickets	1	Found Dead	7
Burnten and Rupture	17	Grief	9	Scurvy	6	Fractured	2
Cancer	46	Head-ach	1	Small Pox	1747	Frighted	2
Chicken Pox	1	Headmouldsh. Horsheadhead, and Water in the Head	57	Sore Throat	10	Killed by Falls, and several other Accidents	53
Childbed	160	Inflammation	220	Sores and Ulcers	12	Killed themselves	20
Cold	3	Jaundice	61	St Anthony's fire	2	Lockt jaw	1
Cholic, Gripes, Twisting of the Guts	9	Lethargy	1	Stoppage in Stom.	7	Murdered	8
Consumption	5090	Livergrown	3	Swelling	1	Poisoned	4
Convulsions	4386	Lunatic	52	Teeth	418	Scalded	3
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	279			Thrush	38	Starved	2
				Tympany	4	Suffocated	4
				Vomiting and loosenes	1		
				Worms	8		

* There have been 37 executed, but only 6 of them were buried within the bills of mortality.

The EDINBURGH General Bill of Mortality for 1791.

	Buried in the City.			*West-kirk.*			*Canongate.*			*Calton.*			In all	Age.	No.
	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.	Mal.	Fem.	Tot.		Under 2 years	927
Jan.	28	49	77	25	31	56	28	19	47	21	34	55	235	Between 2 & 5	380
Feb.	32	30	62	24	30	54	19	13	32	21	30	51	199	5 & 10	133
Mar.	28	36	64	29	26	55	14	22	36	37	26	63	218	10 & 20	116
April	30	38	68	28	37	65	13	22	35	21	28	49	217	20 & 30	114
May	41	45	86	37	39	76	22	28	50	42	32	74	286	30 & 40	156
June	21	33	54	43	43	86	16	19	35	20	27	47	222	40 & 50	161
July	33	46	79	37	34	71	19	24	43	21	22	43	236	50 & 60	176
Aug.	28	33	61	33	40	73	13	16	29	23	22	45	208	60 & 70	226
Sept.	16	27	43	27	33	60	12	19	31	21	13	34	168	70 & 80	134
Oct.	23	32	55	34	35	69	12	12	24	27	16	43	191	80 & 90	65
Nov.	24	30	54	29	31	60	22	23	45	16	14	30	189	90 & 100	3
Dec.	24	37	61	34	30	64	14	21	35	33	30	63	223	100 & 105	1
Total	328	436	764	380	409	789	204	238	442	303	294	597	2592	Increased	588.

Diseases, &c.

Accident	1	Cold	1	Flux	8	Nervous fever	31	Stillborn	65
Aged	278	Consumption	584	Gout	1	Overgrowth	1	suddenly	25
Apoplexy	6	Convulsions	5	Gravel	3	Palsy	13	swelling	6
Asthma	40	Cramp	4	Iliac passion	1	Pleurisy	1	Teething	186
Bowelhive	230	Croop	22	Inflammation	6	Rupture	1	Vomiting	1
Brain-fever	1	Dropsy	22	Jaundice	4	Ruth fever	7	Water in the Head	16
Burnt	3	Drowned	2	Killed by falls, &c.	8	Scalded	1	White swelling	1
Cancer	3	Evil	1	Measles	157	Scurvy	1	Worms	1
Childbed	18	Executed	3	Mortification	5	Smallpox	343		
Chincough	172	Fever	271	Nerves	1	Sore throat	21		
Cholic	1	Fits	2			Spotted fever	7		

INDEX to the Eſſays, Books, Hiſtory, &c. 1791.

Aberdeen pier, ſignal-ſtaff erected on 619

Abſtinence, its fatal effects 639

Adder, a live one found in the centre of a block of marble 327

Ætna Mount, deſcription of Prof. Bartels' journey to 425. 477

Africa: Navigation of Britiſh veſſels in the river Ambrize ſecured to them 460. New colony at Sierra Leone 579. 643

African ſlave-trade, obſervations on 496

Allion mills burnt 146. 147.

Alexander the Great's expedition to India, Dr Robertſon's account of 370

Alms, Capt. J. ſome account of 361

America: Gen. Waſhington's ſpeech at opening the ſeſſions 14. Expedition againſt the Indians 92. Preſident of congreſs on commercial arrangements with Britain 253. Cruelties of Miami Indians ib. Flouriſhing ſtate of the country 559. Bank opened at Philadelphia 560. Cultivation of ſilk encouraged ib.

American ſnow Elinora, cruelty of her captain to the natives of the Sandwich iſles 646

American ſtates addreſs French National Aſſembly on the reſpect they paid to Franklin's memory 294

Anecdotes: Of Adm. Campbell 55. Of Creek and Cherokee ambaſſadors 164. Of M. de Rome de l'Iſle 380. Of J. K. Sherwin 434. Of Heidegger 437

Animals, inſtances of living found in ſolid bodies 324

Antidote againſt gloomy weather 70

Arabia, Niebuhr's travels in 577

Army, new regulations 267

Arnold, Maria, hiſtory of 56

Aſſembly, General, meets 257. Dr Small moderator ib. King's letter and warrant preſented ib. Addreſs to the King 300. Report of committee for augmentation of ſtipends recommitted 301. Remit to the preſbytery of Langholm to proceed in cauſe of J. Teller ſchoolmaſter without delay ib. Confirm ſentence of ſynod of Aberdeen reſpecting ſettlement of Mr G. Brown in the pariſh of Tullich, &c. and ordain the preſbytery of Kincardine O'Neal to proceed therein ib. Conſider conteſted ſettlement of Mr Maclean of Dunſermline, and ordain him to be ſettled ib. Sentence of ſynod of Glaſgow and Ayr reſpecting ſettlement of Mr Pollock at Govan affirmed 302. Patron of Ruthven to ſupply the vacancy in that pariſh, Mr Hugh Hay, the preſentee, having accepted a preſentation to Aberdeen ib. Report of committee on teſt act ib. Diſmiſs appeal againſt ſettlement of Mr Oliver of Ancrum, and order preſbytery of Jedburgh to proceed therein ib. Committee appointed for erecting a monument to Dr Webſter ib. Petition, &c. for annexing Dundurcus to the pariſh of Rothes and Boharm remitted to the procurator and agent ib. Hear parties in Dr Macgill's cauſe, and diſmiſs the complaint as a *res baclenus judicata* ib. Report of truſtees on the widows fund ib. Thanks to Sir H. Moncrieff ib. Thanks to the Lord Advocate and Dr Walker for procuring an exemption from the new houſe and window duty 303. Conſider overtures reſpecting the ſlave-trade; declare their abhorrence of it, but truſt the legiſlature will deviſe means of relief ib. Suſtain the appeal to the ſynod in ſchoolmaſter of Bothwell's cauſe, authoriſe the Procurator and Agent to attend to the rights of the Church, and refer the merits of this cauſe, and others not diſcuſſed, to the Commiſſion ib. Commiſſion next, conſider the cauſe of ſchoolmaſter of Bothwell, and admit that, by the non-appearance of the preſbytery of Hamilton the ſentence of ſynod of Glaſgow and Ayr is final 304

Avignon, reſolutions of National Aſſembly reſpecting 294

Bakewell, Mr, extraordinary prices received by him for rams let out by the ſeaſon 513

Balloons, Marquis de Villette's ſingular letter on 83

Bangalore. *See* Eaſt Indies.

Bank, a national opened at Philadelphia 560

Bank of England on unclaimed dividends 147. Directors 254. Loan 329

Bankrupts, liſt of, 52. 104. 156. 208. 260. 312. 364. 416. 520. 572. 624

Barcelona, proceſſions there during the Holy Week 263

Barjac, valet de chambre to Cardinal Fleury, account of 12

Bartels. *See* Ætna.

Beatſon's naval and military memoirs of G. Britain 76. 128. *See* Books.

Benevolent man, hiſtory of one 603

Berkenhout, Dr, on honour 67. On the character of a gentleman 323

Bilings-W an old ſoldier, ſome account of 101

Bills. *See* Stamp-act.

Birmingham: Deſcription of 352 441. French revolution anniverſary celebrated at 352. Riots ib. Letter from Dr Prieſtley to the inhabitants 355. Reward for diſcovering rioters or author of a ſeditious hand-bill 356. Trial of the rioters 460. Baron Perryn's addreſs to the jury 461. and to the pannels 465. Advantages of the Fazeley and Birmingham canal 618

Blacklock, Rev. Dr T. account of 395

Bleaching cloth in the ſhorteſt time, premium for 201

Blood of a ſheep tranſfuſed into a dog 27

Bones pulveriſed, good manure 84

Books:

— Memoirs of the old Highlander, Serjeant Donald Macleod 16. 79

— Count de Ferrieres Sauvebœuf's travels in Turky, &c. Of the Turkiſh ſoldiery, their rapacity, &c. 20

— Leſſons to a young Prince, on the preſent diſpoſition of Europe to a general revolution: Characters of Fox, Pitt, and Burke 22

— Edwards's means of exonerating the public burdens; of paying

paying off the national debt, &c. 23
—Conſiderations on wit and morals: Obſervations and aphoriſms 24
—Smith's theory of moral ſentiments: Anecdotes of the author 71. Origin of verbs 72
—Meares's voyages from China to the north-weſt coaſt of America 73. Deſcription of Nootka, &c. 74. Adventurer bui d a houſe, and leave part of their crew to trade with the natives 75. Lay the keel of a new veſſel 76. Diſaſtrous fate of Mr Millar of the Imperial Eagle ib. Felice leaves Nootka, and viſits other iſlands 125 Deſcription of the village of Wicananiſh, &c. 126
—Beatſon's naval and military memoirs of G. Britain 76. Diſſentions between the commanders, the cauſe of the enterpriſe againſt Carthagena faiing 77. and Matthews and Lellock's defeat 78. Adm. Byng 128. Character of K. George II. 129. and of Adm. Boſcawen 130. Night ſignals uſed by our fleets defective 131
— Wante's voyage to new S. Wales 133
—An addreſs to the public from the philanthropic ſociety 135.
— Letters of Simkin the Second, poetic recorder of the proceedings on Haſtings's trial: Mr Burke's deſcription of the Queen of France verſified 136
—Mrs Gunning's letter to the Duke of Argyll 178
—B ll's new pantheon 184
—The Louſiad. Canto 3 By P. Pindar 189
—Sir John Sinclair's addreſs to the Britiſh wool ſociety 190
— Paine's rights of man 228. Weakneſs of the doctrine, That men are bound by the deciſions of their anceſtors, expoſed 229. On the abolition of hereditary titles 230. On ariſtocracy and the law of primogeniture-ſhip ib. On religious liberty 282. On monarchy and deſpotiſm 284. On politics 285. finances ib.
— Eſſay on the principles of tranſlation 231. Deſcription of a good tranſlation 232. Obſervations on Pope's Home 233
—Bowen's ſtatement of facts, in anſwer to Mrs Gunning's letter 234
—Applegarth on tithes 240
— Sir J. Sinclair's ſtatiſtical account of Scotland. vol. I. Analyſis of the ſtatiſtical account of a pariſh 278. Number of inhabitants 279. Extract from the account of the pariſh of Dalting ib.
—Tranſactions of the London ſociety for the encouragement of arts, vol. 8. Recipe for generating yeſt 286
—The right of kings, by P. Pindar 287
—Rayment on the corn-trade 335
—Memoirs of the royal ſociety of medicine of Paris, for 1784 and 1785. On the food of ſailors 337
—Sketches relating to the hiſtory of the Hindoos: On their manners and cuſtoms 383
—An eſtimate of the religion of the faſhionable world 385
—Edinburgh, a poem, by R. Alves 388
—The labyrinths of life 390
—Odes to Mr Paine, by P. Pindar 391. Concluding ſong 398
— Newt's tour in England and Scotland: Dedication 440. Of Birmingham and its inhabitants 441
—Robertſon's diſquiſition concerning India: On the African ſlave-trade 496. Deſtruction of the Turkiſh empire 497. Reflections on the character of the Hindoos 498. *See* Alexander.
— Coxe's travels into Poland, &c. Deſcription of Gen. Clauſſen's manufactures at Frederickſwerd 499. Of the Norwegian peaſantry 500
— The crimes of the kings of France 533
— A collection of papers on naval architecture 536
— The life of Joſeph Balſamo, commonly called Count Cagliſtro 538. 594
— The gentle ſhepherd, attempted in Engliſh by Margaret Turner 542
— An hiſtorical and political view of the Decan, &c. Account of the Myſore country and Mahratta ſtates 597
— A letter to Mr Dundas on the ſituation of the E. India Company. Management of the Company's poſſeſſions abroad, and profits as traders at home, examined 599
— Clarendon on the revenue and finances of Ireland 601
— Report of a committee to the National Aſſembly of France on general education 636
— Medical communications, vol. 2. Singular caſe of a young perſon who faſted long 639
Books, new, catalogue of 22. 81. 131. 187. 239. 285. 337. 389. 441. 501. 553. 597. 638.
Boone, Col. D. an original ſettler at Kentucke, adventures of 7. 68. 113
Boroughs, liſt of extinct ones 372
Botany Bay: Diſtreſſes of the colony 39. Proviſions to be ſent from the E. Indies 91. Gov. Phillip's account of the colony 105. Expence of tranſporting the convicts, &c. 109
Bowen. *See* Books.
Bread of potatoes, method of making 334
Bridewell at Edinburgh, commiſſioners for erecting 288. King gives 500l. towards building 413. Foundation-ſtone laid 563. 619.
Britiſh navy: Liſt of ſhips ready for ſea 143. Fleet at Spithead 412
Britiſh wool, on its improvement 26
Britiſh wool ſociety's gold medals 97. Their proceedings ib. Experiments recommended 190. A ram given by his Majeſty 513. State of ſheep-farming in Scotland 544. 586. Hints for improving the breed of ſheep 587
Bruce, Mr A. receives a gold medal from the Empreſs of Ruſſia 149
Brutus's letters to the Rt Hon. W. P— t. To the D. of P—— 114. To the Oppoſition 209
Buchan, Ld. his eulogy on Thomſon 574
Bull-feaſt, account of one 321
Bullfinches deſtroy caterpillars 112
Burke,

Burke, Mr, character of 22. His opinion of the Poliſh revolution 432
Butcher, humanity of one in India 607
Butter, method of preſerving 15
Caglioſtro, life of Count 538. 594
Campbell, Adm. anecdotes of 55
Canal: One from Glaſgow to Leith propoſed 99. At Monkland gives way 304. Aqueduct bridge breaks down 328. Advantages of the Faſley and Birmingham 618
Cart, account of a Leith 116
Caterpillars deſtroyed by bull-finches 112.
Catholics, Roman, declaration 157
Cherokee. *See* Creek.
Chivalry, orders of, aboliſhed in France 452
Circuit-trials 255. 564
Clergy, ſons of, Edinburgh ſociety for their benefit 53
Coals, quantity ſold in London in 1789 and 1790 42. Dangerous conſequences of exporting coals 544
Coinage of gold and ſilver during the preſent reign 148
Coins, ancient, found at Paiſley 201
Cold, on catching 112
College, new, of Edinburgh: Large columns erected 149. Subſcription opened at Calcutta for 272
Commerce, Glaſgow chamber of, elect officers 43
Commons, Houſe of: On the armament budget 9. Taxes ib. Malt-bill debated and paſſed ib. Debate on the Indian war ib. Mr Hippeſley's motion 11. Speaker's addreſs to the King 12. Committees appointed on the ſlave-trade, and on Mr Horne Tooke's petition 61. His objections ſtated ib. His language deemed improper ib. Further altercations between him and the Chairman ib. His proofs of murders committed at the Weſtminſter elections refuſed 62. Committee's report of his petition ib. Mr Burke's propoſal ib. Committee of ſupply ib. Eſtimates and reſolutions 63. Sir C. Bunbury's motion reſpecting convicts ib. Mr Pitt's ſpeech on it 64. Sir Charles's ſecond motion ib. Mr Burke's ſpeech and motion on the impeachment of Mr Haſtings ib. Managers appointed 66. Meſſage to the Peers 67. Motions on the revenue 116. Death of Mr Selwyn announced ib. Mr Townſhend admitted to ſupply his place as a petitioner ib. Mr Dundas's motion reſpecting the forces in India 117. Bodmyn election ſettled ib. Sir C. Bunbury's motion reſpecting Botany Bay ſettlement ib. Mr Mitford's for relief of proteſting Catholics ib. Mr Pitt's for a committee on that buſineſs 118. Poole election decided ib. Meſſage from the King reſpecting the diviſion of Canada 119. Mr Loveden's motion as to unclaimed dividends ib. A bill ordered in ib. Mr Hippeſley on war in India ib. Mr Francis on the ſame 120. Mr Fox's ſpeech on Mr Mitford's motion, &c. 121. Mr Dundas's motions on the Indian war ib. Outlines of the Quebec bill 123. Steyning, Fowey, and Stirlingſhire elections decided 124. A calumnious humbug refuted ib. Dividend bill read ib. Oppoſed by a petition from the Bank of England ib. Committed ib. King's meſſage to both Houſes 148. Unclaimed dividend bill debated 165. Notice given to the E. India Company of the expiration of their charter 167. Motion on the King's meſſage ib. The meſſage conſidered 169. Addreſs moved and oppoſed 170. Mr Fox's ſpeech 171. The addreſs carried 172. Fowey, Pontefract, Barnſtaple, Newark, Jedburgh, and Exeter elections decided 215. A witneſs reprimanded for prevarication ib. Leominſter, Dumfries, Colcheſter, Dorcheſter, and Orkney elections decided 216. Mr Grey's motion on the Ruſſian armament 219. Mr Baker's motion on ditto 223. Committee on the finances 269. Petition from the General Aſſembly againſt the teſt act ib. Committee on the ſlave-trade ib. Adjourned ib. Reſumed and debated 270. Mr Pitt's ſpeech ib. Mr Fox's 271 272. The bill rejected 273. Debate on the Quebec bill ib. Mr Burke's ſpeech ib. Attack on the French revolution 274. Called to order 275. Lord Sheffield's motion 276. Mr Fox's remarks ib. His extreme ſenſibility on breaking with Mr Burke 277. Motion on franks 327. Sir G. Elliot on the teſt act ib. Quebec bill paſſed ib. Propoſition from the bank ib. Mr Dundas's motion reſpecting the government of Bengal ib. Agreed to ib. Meſſage from the King relative to the civil liſt ib. Mr Pitt's maiden budget 330. Flouriſhing ſtate of finances ib. His motion for an annuity to the D. of Clarence 331. Mr Fox's on libels 332. Jury bill preſented ib. Debated 333. and reported ib. Mr Dundas's ſtatement of the E. India finances ib. His motion for a bill to redreſs the grievances of ſeamen 373. Mr Grenville's for an addreſs on the ſtate of the nation ib. Mr Sheridan's on the Scots borough reform ib. Mr Loveden's on the trial of Mr Haſtings ib. Negatived ib. Mr Grey's on the armament ib. Negatived ib. Reſolutions on the finances ib. The Speaker's addreſs to the King ib. His Majeſty's ſpeech 374. Parliament prorogued ib.
Condorcet's letter to Dr Prieſtley 481
Convicts, expence of ſending to Botany Bay 109
Copper mines in Shetland 304
Corn-bill, query reſpecting 459
Corn-bill, Scots, heads of 42
Corn-trade. *See* Books.
Corn-firlot, deciſion reſpecting the legal ſtandard in Scotland 305
Corri, Miſs, her extraordinary ear for muſic 224
Coxe. *See* Books.
Creek and Cherokee ambaſſadors, anecdotes of 164
Crimes, account of the ſociety for the prevention of 135
Crim. con. actions 617. 650.

Cumberland,

Cumberland, D. of, ſale of his library 93
Dale, Mr, his letter to Col. Dalrymple on Highland emigrations 513
Damages from high tides 92. 173
Debt, national, on paying off 23. Redeemed 215. 618
Debts, ſmall, ſociety for relief of thoſe impriſoned for 200
D'Eon's letter to the P. of Wales 199
Delting, extracts from Sir J. Sinclair's account of that pariſh 279
Denmark: Ships which paſſed the Sound in 1790, 87. State-paper relativ to Ruſſia 193. A ſhoal diſcovered in the Cattegat 554
Derby, account of T. Topham, the ſtrong man of 606
Dialogue between Dr Johnſon and Mrs Knowles 266
Diamond, account of the purchaſe of the celebrated one by Mr Pitt 532
Diſſenters addreſs to the people of England 590
Diſtillers, deciſion againſt, for corrupting running water 305
Drinker, Ed. memoirs of 646
Drowning, &c. directions by the Lancaſhire Humane Society for recovery of perſons apparently dead 494
Duelling, ſcheme for ſuppreſſing it propoſed to the French National Aſſembly 31.
Dumfries, trial for kidnapping electors 44. 202. New bridge at 202
Dundonald, Ld, his method of making bread from potatoes 334
Dungarvon, Ld tried for robbery 41
Dyer, Miſs, letter from Fanny Morgan to 213
Ear, extraordinary inſtance of a fine one 224
Earthquakes in Italy 610
Eaſt India Company directors 254. New board of commiſſioners 259. To raiſe ſugar 617
Eaſt-India trade, remarks on 3. 599
Eaſt Indies: State of the war 36. Cranganore and Paroa taken by Tippoo ib. who is driven from his poſts at Tellicherry ib. Gen. Meadows takes poſſeſſion of Caroor 37. Depredations of the Looties ib. Avaracouchy taken ib. Daraporam evacuated ib. A ſpy diſcovered ib. Alarms at Madras ib. The army arrives at Coimbatore 38. Tippoo ſends off 2000 young women ib. Errode taken ib. Porto Novo ſacked ib. Col. Floyd defeats a body of cavalry ib. Takes a fort 39. Alliance with the Paidhaw and Nizam ul Malk 91. Proviſions ſent to Port Jackſon ib. Col. Floyd's engagement with Tippoo's army 197. Relieves Maj. Darley ib. Tippoo plunders Errode 199. Gen. Abercromby takes Carley, Cannanore, and Billapatam 250. Col. Hartley takes Turrackabad ib. Junction of the armies 251. Tippoo retires ib. 252. Aſſad Aly Khan's laconic account of his victory ib. Miſconduct of the Mahrattas ib. People of Chandernagore's complaint againſt the government of Bengal ib. Subſcription for the College of Edinburgh ib. Cornwallis's plan of operations 297. His encomium on Gen. Meadows ib. The garriſon at Daraporam ſurrender 298. Overture of a treaty from Tippoo ib. Col. Hartley's victory 299. Army encamps at Vehout ib. L. Cornwallis's movements 456. Tippoo flies before him ib. Several forts taken ib. L. Cornwallis takes Bangalore ib. Death of Lt-Col. Moorhouſe ib. Tippoo retreats to Sheveganga 458. His offer refuſed ib. Gen. Abercromby takes poſſeſſion of the Coorg paſs ib. L. Cornwallis's general orders ib. Takes Colar and Ouſcottah 510. Col. Floyd's bad ſucceſs ib. Particulars of the capture of Bangalore ib. Junction with the Nizam's cavalry 511. L. Cornwallis's plan of operations 512.
Edinburgh: Supplies Leith with water 44. Number of inhabitants in St Andrew's ſquare ib. Humane ſociety's report 97. Fire in Blackfriars wynd 150. Muſicians widows and orphans fund 201. Society for relief of induſtrious poor 202. Sums at which the county toll-bars let 413. Boxing match between Roſs and Rogerſon ib. College of phyſicians pretented by Ld Hailes with ſcarce books 562. Theatre let to Mr Kemble 563. Plan for a general lying-in hoſpital 602. J. Macalliſter tried for an aſſault, and baniſhed ib. Number of ſtudents at the univerſity 620
Education, general. *See* Books.
Edwards, Dr, on paying off the national debt 23.
Edyſtone lighthouſe, account of 175. 225
Elmina; or the flower that never fades, a tale 392
Emigrants, French, to pay triple taxes 404. Letter from to the King 649
England: Poſt-horſe tax let 40. Fleet preparing 41. Independent companies ib. Inundations and ſtorms 92. Sir R. Bickerton. Adm. Corniſh 93. J. Belville tried ib. Sunday-ſchool ſociety ib. Ground ſinks at Whitehaven ib. Gold ingots found 94. Faſhionable myſtery ib. Lottery 147. Rendezvous for ſeamen opened 42. Impreſs at Portſmouth, &c. 255. Liſt of ſhips ready for ſea 148. Gold and ſilver coinage ib. Loan negotiating for three great perſonages 149. Trial, the King v. Hannam, &c. for inſulting Lieut. Hancorn on ſhore 408. Liſt of the fleet at Spithead 412. Moore and Williams tried by courts-martial 460. King, Queen, and three Princeſſes ſet off for Weymouth 513. A jury at Sudbury diſmiſſes without returning a verdict 561. Shipping of Liverpool ib. Stock purchaſed by government ib. Scheme of the ſtate-lottery 649
Engliſh diſſenters addreſs to the people 590
Ephemeron, ſoliloquy of an aged 137
Executions 99. 513
Fame, on literary 439
Faſhionable myſtery 94. *See* Books, Gumming, Bowen.
Faſting, fatal effects of 639

Fairs for 1790, 151
Fires, ſubterraneous 546. Remarkable in 1791, 635
Fiſhing village, on the proper ſituation for one 435
Fitzjames, D. his letter to the K. of France 141
Fleury. *See* Barjac.
Forſyth, W. his compoſition for curing defects in trees 261
Fox, Mr C. a buſt of, requeſted by the Empreſs of Ruſſia 459
France, remarks on the preſent ſtate of 431
France: Decrees of the National Aſſembly on aſſignats and the civic oath 31. Addreſſes on duelling ib. New formed municipality of Paris preſented to the King and Queen ib. Equipment of ſhips of war diſcontinued 32. D. of Orleans vindicates his conduct ib. Deputation from the battalion de Borine Nouvelle ib. Their Speaker interrupted by M. le Roy ib. Proceedings thereupon ib. Collations to benefices declared void ib. Tables of weights and meaſures ordered ib. Decree paſſed for reſtoring the eſtates of Proteſtant refugees ib. Introductory letter from M. Laplain of Maidſtone ib. Copy of the decree 33. 34. King's anſwer to the Aſſembly on the civil conſtitution of the clergy 35 Debates upon it ib. He accepts the decree ib. His letter ib. The Abbe Gregoire and others take the civic oath 35. Addreſſes of the Aſſembly to the King, Queen, and Dauphin, and anſwers 36. Letter from the Emperor to the King 87. From the King to his brother 88. Court of Turin weary of the emigrants ib. New ſilver coinage ib. Decrees of the Aſſembly ib. Supplies voted 88. Biſhop of Autun takes the civic oath 89. Debate on juries ib. Articles decreed ib. A forged brief from the Pope circulated 89. Formation of the criminal tribunal 90. Plan for ſupplying the navy without preſſing ib Diſturbances in Paris quelled 91. Orders reſpecting the election of judges and biſhops ib. and the organization of the army ib. King's meſſage concerning the Emperor ib. Defenſive decree paſſed ib. Completion of the regiments ordered ib. Letter from the D. of Fitzjames to the King 141. M. de Mirabeau elected preſident of the National Aſſembly ib. Decrees paſſed ib. Penſions granted to nonjuring rectors ib. Conſtitution of the high national court ib. A deputation from the Quakers 142. Compliments paid them ib. Fund eſtabliſhed for ſending ſhips to the colonies ib. The cultivation of tobacco decreed to be free ib. Funds decreed for defraying the charges of a ſearch for the Bouſſole and Aſtrolabe ib Note from the King reſpecting his aunts ib. Their penſions propoſed to be reduced 143. Money ſent by the ſtages ſtopt ib. Dollars landed at Dover ib. The princeſſes ſtopt at Moret ib. Detained at Arnai le-Duc 144. Their claim preſented to the Aſſembly ib. Referred to the executive power ib. Liberated by the military ib. Riots ſuppreſſed ib. A chevalier of St Louis taken up ib. Propoſal to prevent emigrations 145. Oppoſed by M. Mirabeau ib. Aſſembly's decrees oppoſed by the Prieſts of Brittany ib. Their fanaticiſm, and inflammatory addreſſes ib. excite the people to revolt ib. who are repulſed by the regiment of Walſh ib to whom thanks are voted ib. Letter preſented from the King's aunts ib. who are detained by the municipality ib. but at laſt liberated 146. Danger on the frontiers ib. M. de Broglio's father allowed a ſuſpenſion of the decree relative to titles ib. Plan of a tribunal for trials for treaton approved ib. Submiſſion of the Biſhop of Vannes ib. Regulation propoſed ib. A further ſuſpenſion o the law about titles propoſed ib. Plan for organizing the miniſtry ib. A tumult at Paris 195, 244. The king and queen ſtopt 196. His ſpeech to the Aſſembly ib. The preſident's anſwer ib. Cauſes of the alarm 199. Nonjuring biſhops, &c. diſmiſſed ib. Decrees of the Aſſembly 242. The King indiſpoſed ib. His aunts arrive at Savoy 243. M. de la Fayette's juſtification of his conduct ib. Royaliſts arreſted ib. Reports of invaſions ib. Reſolutions on the regency ib. Addreſs of the municipality of Paris to the King 244. The King's diſpatches to his ambaſſadors at foreign courts 245. His ſentiments of the revolution 246. The preſident's addreſs to him and anſwer 247. M. de la Fayette reſigns ib. Is entreated to reſume his command ib. His anſwer ib. Reſolutions of the national guards 248. Maſſacre at Vaiſon ib. Fanaticiſm and barbarity of the biſhops ib. German princes requeſt protection of the Emperor ib. The Pope reſolves to recal his ambaſſador ib. and not to receive one from France ib His effigy burnt at Paris, 249. M. de Clermont Tonnere attacked by the mob ib. Civil war in the Comtat Venaſſin 294. Reſolutions of the Aſſembly reſpecting the annexation of it and of Avignon ib. Letter from the preſident of Congreſs to the Aſſembly read ib. The King and Queen eſcape from Paris 295. Proceedings of the Aſſembly ib. The royal apartments ſealed up 296. Decrees ib. The King and Queen arreſted ib. 297. Farther account of their eſcape and capture 341 Heroic conduct of M. Lauce 343. Letter to the Aſſembly 344. M Mangin's account of the capture ib. M. Drouet's recital of ditto 345. Applauded by the Aſſembly ib. Officers arreſted at Verdun ib. Decrees paſſed 346. Royal family re-enter the palace ib. The Commiſſioners account of their proceedings 346. Thanks decreed to them ib. Behaviour of the Pariſians on the King's return ib. Gazette account of it ib. The Queen's paſſport 348. M. Montmorin's account how it was

was granted ib. Acquitted ib. M. Bonnay's courageous defence ib. War department augmented ib. State of military arrangements ib. Debate on the King's flight ib. Commiſſioners appointed to receive the declarations of the King and Queen 349. Decrees relative thereto ib. The guards complimented ib. Extraordinary ſitting of the Aſſembly cloſed ib. Addreſſes preſented ib. Money offered ib. Letter from M. d' Eſtaing ib. Report of the commiſſioners ib. King's declaration 350. Queen's ditto 351. Read, and duplicates ordered ib. The national colours changed 401. All feudal inſignia obliterated 402. French officers, who had ſerved under foreign princes, re-admitted ib. Report of commiſſioners as to the ſtate of affairs at Meuſe, Verdun, Metz, &c. ib Monſieur and Madam arrive at Bruſſels ib. A republican paper poſted up ib. Motion to proſecute the authors ib. rejected 403. Patriotic gifts ib. M de la Fayette's remarks on M. de Bouille's letter ib. Letters read from the Spaniſh ambaſſador ib. And the Engliſh ditto ib. From the commiſſioners at Alſace 404. The fugitive officers at Mons, to the chaſſeurs ib. And from the King to the Aſſembly ib. Triple taxes impoſed on emigrants ib. Magnificent proceſſion at the removal of Voltaire's remains 405. Report of the committees on the fate of the King ib. Debate thereupon 406 M. Vadier's bold ſpeech 448. Propoſal to dethrone the King 449. Petition againſt the King ib. Riots in Paris 450. Decrees reſpecting the national guards ib. and the late riots 451. Reſolutions as to inhabitants and ſtrangers ib. Force of the emigrants ib. Orders of knighthood aboliſhed 452. Teachers of navigation eſtabliſhed in maritime towns 453. Part of the regiment of Berwick joins the emigrants ib. Anſwers of the Princes ib. Impoſtures detected ib. Letter from M. de Rochambeau ib. Ditto delivered from the Queen to the Emperor's miniſter ib. His anſwer 454. Conſtitutional code preſented to the King ib. Accepted by him ib. Takes the oath ib. His letter to the Aſſembly 506. A general amneſty decreed ib. The conſtitution proclaimed 509. Rejoicings attending the ceremony ib. The King's proclamation of his acceptance 555. Conſtituent National Aſſembly diſſolved 556. The new deputies aſſemble 557. Their intimation to the King ib His Speech ib. The preſident's anſwer 558. Thanks to the conſtituting Aſſembly 610. M. Montmorin's account of the intercourſe with foreign nations ib. Report of the miniſter of war reſpecting the number of troops 612. Of M. Trabe on the ublic contributions ib. Emigrations ib. The King's letter to his brothers ib. Decree for ſummoning Monſieur to France 613. Not enforced by the King ib. Anſwers of ſeveral of the European Courts to the King's notification of his acceptance of the conſtitution ib. Decree againſt the emigrants 615. Royal ſanction refuſed ib. The King's proclamation recalling them home 617

Franklin, Dr, letter aſcribed to 137. American ſtates thank National Aſſembly for the reſpect they paid to his memory 294.

French conſtitutional code 417. 483

French King flies from Paris 294. Apprehended at Varennes 296. Arrives at Paris 346. Authentic papers relative to his eſcape, &c. 313. —381. *See* France. French papers

French papers: Letter from Monſieur and the Count d'Artois, &c. to the King 625. Convention between the Emperor and the K. of Pruſſia 630. Proclamation of the King's brothers to diſpel ſuſpicions of their intending to dethrone him 633. Their anſwers to the King's letter 634. Emperor's declaration to the powers of Europe ib. Empreſs of Ruſſia's letter to Marſhal de Broglio ib. Letter from the emigrants to the King 649 Anſwer from the Emperor to the King ib.

Frodſham, B. the York Roſcius, account of 159.

Frogs alive in beds of petrifaction 327

Froſt. *See* Drowning

Fruit-trees, method of curing defects in 261

Gentleman, on the character of a 323

Germany: Imperial troops ſent againſt Liege 30. Chiefs of the revolution fly 31. Biſhop returns to Liege 87. Emperor's letter to K. of France relative to rights of Alſatia and Lorraine ib. Cedes Tuſcany to the Archd. Ferdinand 195. Princes Erneſt, Auguſtus, and Adolphus, leave Gottingen 242. Diet at Ratiſbon requeſt the Emperor to protect Lorraine and Alſace from the French 248. Peace between the Emperor and the Porte 446. Reſolution of the empire reſpecting Alſace 447. Interview between the Emperor and K. of Pruſſia at Poelnitz ib. Points agreed on by them 553. Convention relative to France 630. Emperor's declaration to the powers of Europe 634. His Anſwer to the K. of France's letter 649

Glaſgow: Chamber of commerce elect officers 43. High price of building-ground 44. Theatre let to Kemble 563

Glaſgow and Ayr ſynod's declaration of doctrine 592.

Gloomy weather, antidote againſt 70

Gold ingots found 94

Grain, prices of, 52. 104. 156. 208. 260. 312 364. 416. 468. 520. 572. 624

Gravel, cure for 60

Groſe, F anecdotes of 307. 339

Gunning, Miſs, her myſterious courtſhip, 94. *See* Books, Bowen.

Hanging. *See* Drowning

Harriot, Mr, his [illegible] from high tides 173

INDEX to the Eſſays, Books, Hiſtory, &c. 1791.

Harwood, Dr. *See* Blood.
Haſtings, Mr, his trial. Sir J. Erſkine and Mr Burke on the concluſion of the charges 374. Defence of Mr Haſtings 375. Further proceedings put off till next ſeſſion 380
Head, account of a child with a double one 136
Heidegger, anecdotes of 437
Henry, Dr, memoirs of 365
Henry VIII's manner of treating refractory patriots 433
High tide, damages from 92. 173. Cauſe of that in Feb. laſt 265
Highlands, on emigrations from 513
Highland fiſhing village, proper ſituation for one 435
Highland Society of Scotland elect officers 43. Account of their proceedings ib. Preſented with ſpecimens of Scotch marble ib. Premiums 98
Hinzuan or Johanna, remarks on that iſland 469. 527. 581.
Home, Henry. *See* Kames.
Homer, obſervations on Pope's tranſlation of 233
Honeywood, Sir J. his difference with D. of Norfolk 254
On Honour 67
Hood, Capt. his courageous humanity 252
Huguetan, Peter, Lord of Vryhoven, particulars of 308
Humane ſociety: Report of the Edinburgh and Leith 97. Directions by the Lancaſhire 494
Humanity of a butcher 607.
Huntingdon, Counteſs Dowager of, anecdotes of 310
Hydrophobia, oil a cure for 147
Independent companies, Sir G. Young's letter to the officers of 41
India, account of Alexander the Great's expedition to 370
Indians, expedition againſt 92. Cruelties of the Miami 253
Indoſtan, of the diviſion of the natives into caſts 427
Inundations 92. 173. 513.
Ireland: Funds appropriated for charitable purpoſes miſapplied 200. New loom 201. Act on by J. Travers againſt D. M'Carthy for crim. con. 650. Extraordinary race 651
Iriſh parliament opened 96. Addreſs ib. Motions for inquiries into the ſale of peerages, Spaniſh convention, and a free trade, negatived 96. 97. On foundling hoſpitals 200. Timber-bill ſtrongly combated 650. Proteſted againſt in H. of Peers ib. Thrown out 651
Italy: Emperor cedes Tuſcany to the Archduke Ferdinand 195. Grand Duke and Duchеſs's public entry into Florence 242. Earthquakes in Calabria Ultra, &c, 610. Eruption of M. Veſuvius ib.
Johanna. *See* Jones.
Johnſon and Mrs Knowles, dialogue between 266
Jones, Sir W. his remarks on the iſland of Johanna 469. 527. Country deſcribed 581. Viſits the King 582. European ingratitude 585
Journal of a married man and woman for one day 60
Juries, parliament on rights of, in criminal caſes 331.—333. One diſmiſſes without returning a verdict 561
Jury trial in civil cauſes 357
Juſticiary trials 44. 304. 513
Kames, Ld, memoirs of 472
Kentucke, adventures of Col. Boone, one of the original ſettlers 7. 68. 113
King, his meſſage to parliament relative to Quebec 118. And to Ruſſia 148. Speech at proroguing parliament 374
Knowles, Mrs. *See* Johnſon.
Ladies, young, a tale for 392
Lakes, obſervations made in a tour to 491
Land, high prices given for in Scotland 563. 619
Lead, melted, an old man lives twelve days after having ſwallowed 225
Lead-mine, one diſcovered in the Lomonds 99
Light-Houſes: Account of the Edyſtone 175. 225. New ones erected 424. 619
Linen cloth, premium for bleaching in a ſhort time 201.
On Literary fame 439
Living animals found in ſolid bodies 324
Lochrin. *See* Diſtillers.
London: Trials at the old Bailey, 41. 93. 95. Seſſions at 255. Quantity of coals conſumed 42. Weſtminſter-hall, &c. inundated 92. Albion mills burnt 146. Mr Walter liberated 147. French revolution anniverſary celebrated 351. Addreſs read in Roman Catholic chapels 408. Mrs Clithero's houſe blown up 561. Congratulatory addreſs to the Duke and Ducheſs of York 617
Lords, Houſe of: Ruſſian armament 167. 373. Pruſſian treaty 216. Haſtings's trial 331. 373. King's ſpeech 373. Prorogation ib.
Lottery-ſcheme 649
Loughborough, Ld, on Scots Peers election 111
Love, M. de Retz on 262
M'Carthy, D. found liable in 5000l for ſeducing Mrs Travers 650
Macaulay Graham, Mrs, anecdotes of 310
Machine, a new weaving one 201
Macleod, D. memoirs of, 16. 79
Manure, on the uſe of pulveriſed bones as a 84
Marble: ſpecimens of Scotch lodged with the Highland Society 43. Live animals found in ſolid blocks of 327
Married man and woman, journals of 60
May, iſle of, people ſuffocated at 47
Mears, J. *See* Books.
Mills, the Albion, burnt 146
Mines: Of lead in the Lomonds 99. Of Copper in Shetland 304
Mirabeau, M. his death and funeral 204
Moorehouſe, Lt-Col. death of 457
Morgan, F. her letter to Miſs Dyer 213
Mortality increaſed by ſevere froſt 70. General bills for London and Edinburgh 653
On Muir-burning 573
Muſicians of Edinburgh, fund for their widows, &c. 201
National debt. On paying off 23. Amount of 215. Amount of redeemed 618
National income and expenditure 214
Navy: Ships ready for ſea 148. Debt of 215. Fleet at Spithead 412
Navy of France, plan for ſupplying with ſeamen without impreſſing 90
New South Wales: Diſtreſſes of

of the colony 39. Gov. Phillip's account of 105. Expence of proviſions 109
Niebuhr on the inhabitants of Locheia 577
Night-ſignals defective 131
Nootka ſound, deſcription of, &c. 74. 125
Norfolk, D of, his difference with Sir J. Honeywood 254.
Novels, receipe for dreſſing up *ad libitum* 390
Obſcene prints, Ryan impriſoned for ſelling 95
Obſervations in a tour to the lakes 491
Ogiſka, Counteſs Dowager, her great age and ſtrength 49
Oil, a cure for the hydrophobia 147
Old Bailey: Number tried at in 1790, 40. Trials at 41. 93. 95. Seſſions at 255
Orleans, D. of, juſtifies his conduct 32
Paine, T. on the rights of man, 228. 282. *See* Books.
Patriots, refractory, Henry VIII's treatment of 433
Petrie, Mr, found liable in 10,000 l. damages for ſeducing Mr Martin's wife 617
Philanthropic ſociety, trades eſtabliſhed by in 1790, 135
Phillip, Gov. his account of the colony at Botany Bay 105
Pim, J. invents a loom to weave three webs at once 201
Pindar. *See* books
Pitt's celebrated diamond 532
Poland: Treaty with Turky 30. Memorial delivered by the Engliſh ambaſſador 140. New conſtitution ſettled 242. Account of the revolution 291. Articles of the new conſtitution 292. Nuncios inimical to it withdraw their oppoſition 293. Propoſal for a more complete union with Lithuania 610. Obſtacles to the Elector of Saxony's acceptance of the throne ib.
Poor, induſtrious, ſtate of ſociety for their relief 202
Pope: Circulation of a pretended brief of, ſtopped 89. Refuſes to receive as ambaſſador from France any perſon who has taken the national oath 248. Burnt in effigy 249
Poſt horſe tax let, 40
Potatoes. *See* Dundonald
Proceſſions at Barcelona 263
Proteſtant refugees, French national aſſembly decree reſtitution of their property 33
Providence, extraordinary interpoſition of 603
Prieſtley, Dr, his meeting-houſe, &c burnt 353. Letter to the inhabitants of Birmingham 355
Pruſſia: Ambaſſador from the Porte arrives at Berlin 140. State-paper relative to Poland, &c. 194. Interview between the King and Emperor at Poelnitz 447. Points agreed on by them 552. New code of laws 554. *See* France, Germany, &c.
Pſalm 110. tranſlation of 268
Quebec, King's meſſage to parliament relative to 118. Debates on 123. 273
Race againſt time 651
Rams let out by the ſeaſon at great prices 513. One given by his Majeſty to the wool ſociety ib.
Raſpe, Mr, preſents the Highland ſociety with ſpecimens of Scotch marble 43
Recipe for preſerving butter 15. For the gravel 60. For the hydrophobia 147. For procuring yeaſt 286.
Receipts. *See* Stamp-act.
Retz, M. de, on love 262
Revenue, national, and expenditure 214
Revolution in Poland 291. Mr Burke's opinion of 432
Riots: At Birmingham 352. At Sheffield 356. Coalbrook Dale, &c. 459
Riou, Lieut. of the Guardian, frigate, tried 408
Robertſon, Dr. *See* Books.
Roman Catholics declaration 157. Addreſs read in their chapels 408. *See* Commons.
Romans, ancient, on their riches 212
Rome de l'Iſle, M. de, anecdotes of 380.
Ruſſia: Gen. Suwarrow takes Iſmael 30. 87. Preparations for defending Livonia, &c. 140. Empreſs preſents Mr Bruce of Edinburgh with a gold medal 149. Anapa taken 400. Prince Repnin defeats the Grand Vizir's army at Matzin, and takes their camp, &c ib. Britiſh and Pruſſian declaration relative to peace with the Porte 409. Empreſs's anſwer 410. Preliminary articles 411. Peace concluded 446. Empreſs orders a marble buſt of Mr C. Fox to be ſent her 459. Shipping of Archangel in 1791, 610.
St Bernard's well, a ſtatue erected at 513
St Domingo, inſurrections at 559
Sandwich iſlands, particulars of what happened on board the ſhip Elinora at 644
Saxony, Elector of, declared ſucceſſor to the crown of Poland 242. Promiſes to ſupport the conſtitution 293. Obſtacles which retard his acceptance of the throne 610
Scotland: Corn-bill 42. Arrivals at Leith ib. A canal from Glaſgow to Leith propoſed ib. Fires 149. 150. Large ſhip launched at Greenock 149. Impreſs at Leith 201. Premium for bleaching cloth in the ſhorteſt time ib. Bad weather, &c. in Shetland ib. New bridge at Dumfries 202. Mines working at Shetland 304. Great ſtorms ib. Monkland canal gives way ib. Important caſes determined by the Court of Seſſion 305. Liſt of appeals to the H. of Peers ib. Inundations 513. Lanarkſhire improvements 562. High price of land 563. 619
Scots corn-bill 42
Scots marble, ſpecimens of lodged with the Highland ſociety 43
Scots Peers election, Lord Loughborough's plan for regulating 111
Sea, inundations of in England 92. 93. Damages from high tides 173
Seamen, on the food of, 337
Selwyn, G. A. anecdotes of 50
Seſſion, court of: Deciſions by 305. Appeals from ib.
Sheep: Blood of tranſuſed into a dog 27. Extraordinary prices of rams let out by the ſeaſon 513. Hints for improving the breed of 587. A very large one killed 619
Sheep-farming, on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland 524. 586
Sheep-ſhearing feſtival 357
Sheffield, riots at 356. A rioter capitally convicted 413
Sherwin, J. K. engraver to the

the King, anecdotes of 434. Liſt of plates engraved by 435
Shetland: Bad weather at, 201. Account of the pariſh of Delting 279. Mines working 304. Great ſtorms ib.
Short-ſighted, caſe of a perſon becoming ſo in old age 320
Sierra Leone colony 579. 643
Silk, cultivation of in America encouraged 560
Sinclair, Sir J. account of 6. Addreſs to the wool ſociety by 190. Statiſtical account of Scotland 278.
Slave-trade: State of 163. Debate on the abolition of 269. Reflections on 496
Smith, Dr, anecdotes of 71
Smothering. *See* Drowning.
Society, for diſcharge of perſons impriſoned for ſmall debts, number liberated by 200
——— for improving Britiſh wool meet, and elect officers, &c. 97. A ram given by his Majeſty to 513. *See* Sheep. Sheep-farming, &c.
——— for propagating Chriſtian knowledge receive a donation of 10,000 l. 202.
——— for relief of induſtrious poor, ſtate of their proceedings 202
——— Highland, 43. 98
——— Humane 97. 494
——— Philanthropic, 135
——— Sons of the clergy 53
Sound, number of ſhips which paſſed in 1790, 87
Spain: Fleet diſarmed 31. Number of inhabitants in Cadiz, ib. Proclamation relative to tinkers, &c. 407. Inſtructions for executing the reſcript reſpecting foreigners 455 Two Britiſh ſubjects at Alicant impriſoned for non-compliance 456. Governor's conduct diſapproved of, and them releaſed ib.
The Speculator, hiſtory of Maria Arnold 56
Stamp-act, abſtract of 277
Stocks, prices of, 52. &c. *See* Grain
Storms, 93. 304
Subterraneous fires 546.
Sugar to be cultivated in India 617.
Sunday-ſchool ſociety, number of ſchools eſtabliſhed, and books furniſhed 93
Sutherland, Mr J. ſhoots himſelf as the King was paſſing to St James's 515. His letter to the King ib. To Mr Pitt 516
Sweden: King ſets out for Germany 293. Takes the Marquis de Bouillé, and his ſon, into his ſervice 448. Letter to his ambaſſador at Paris 648
Swift, Dean, his letter to Mr Towers 480
Synod of Glaſgow and Ayr's declaration of doctrine 592.
Teſt-act, debate on the motion for relieving Scotland from 327
Thomſon the poet, Mr Dennis's lines to him 440. Ld Buchan's eulogy on him 574. Mr Burns's addreſs to his ſhade 577
Tides, high, damages from 92. 173. Cauſe of that in February laſt 265
Time, race againſt 651
Tippoo Sultan, ſtate of war with, 36. *See* Eaſt Indies
Toads alive in ſolid bodies 325. Experiments for aſcertaining the certainty 326. Cauſes ib
Tobacco, French national Aſſembly allow its cultivation throughout the kingdom 143
Topham, T. the ſtrong man of Derby, account of 606
Towers, Rev. Mr J. letter from Dean Swift to 480.
Townſhend's account of a bull-feaſt 321
Transfuſion. *See* Blood.
Tranſlation, eſſay on the principles of 231
Trees, compoſition for curing defects in 261
Trials: Of Ld Dungarvon, for robbery 41. Of J. Maghie, for murder 44. Of J. Lindſay, &c. for carrying off W. Walls ib. Of J. Belville, for theft 93. Of P. Pedie, for a rape 304. Of W Carſewell, for forgery ib. Of J. Paul, &c. for robbery 305. Of Birmingham rioters 460. Of W. Smith, for houſebreaking and theft 513. Of M. Welſh, for murder 565. Of G. Davidſon, for forgery 566. Of W. Howie, for uttering counterfeited money 567. Of J. Macaliſter, for an aſſault 619.
Turky: Iſmael taken by the Ruſſians 30. 87. Treaty with Poland ib. Congreſs at Cziſtova 140. Grand Vizir augments the garriſon of Brailow ib. Beheaded by order of the Sultan 193. Ruſſians take Anapa 400. Grand Vizir's army at Maczin defeated ib. Peace concluded with the Emperor 446. and Ruſſia ib.
Tuſcany ceded by the Emperor to the Archduke Ferdinand 195
United Provinces: Admiralty of Amſterdam burnt 401. Suſpicious perſons apprehended ib. Former animoſities revived by the calamity ib. Orange cockades worn ib.
Verbs, on their origin 72
Verdict, a jury diſmiſſes without returning one 561. *See* Juries.
Veſuvius, M. eruption of 610
Villette, Marquis de, his letter on balloons 83
Voltaire, grand proceſſion at removing his body 405
Wales, Prince of, his liberality to Madam D'Eon 199
Walter, Mr, liberated from Newgate 147
Waſhington, Gen. his ſpeech in Congreſs at opening the ſeſſion 14. On commercial arrangements with England 253
Weather, antidote againſt gloomy 70.
Weaving machine, a new 201
Weſt-India planters on diſturbances among the ſlaves 147 253.
Weſt-Indies: Number of white inhabitants in 163. Value of ſlaves ib. Aſſembly of Jamaica vote 100 guineas for a ſword to Capt. S. Hood for ſaving ſhipwrecked ſailors 252 Col. Maudit, a French officer, murdered by his own regiment 253. Inſurrections at St Domingo 559.
Weſley, Mr, anecdotes of 152
Whales, three brought into North Queenſferry 413. Many ſmall in the Forth 652
Whitehaven, ground ſinks at 93
Wolfe, Gen. letter of 174

Woman,

INDEX to the Poetry, Marriages, &c. 1791.

Woman, journal of a married one 60
Wool, Britiſh, advantages ariſing from its improvement 26. *See* Britiſh wool ſociety.
Woollen cloth, quantity made in Yorkſhire 255
Yeaſt, mode of generating from malt 286
York, Ducheſs of, account of 521
York, Duke of: Produce of his ſtud 255. Sets off for Berlin ib. Arrives with his Ducheſs in England 522. City of London's addreſs 617

INDEX to the POETRY, 1791.

Addington, H. the Regent, by 445
African, the dying 550
Alexander's feaſt, parody of 28
Andrews, epilogue by 340
Bligh, Capt. verſes on reading his narrative of the mutiny on board the Bounty 290
Boſwell's ode to C. Dilly 192
Brother, on the death of one 504.
Cat, monody on the death of an academical, 445.
Club, the revolution, 28.
To a Coffin-lid 339.
Cumberland, Envy by 445
Daphne and Chloe 191.
Dilly, Mr C. ode to 192.
Dog, ſtanzas on an old one 289
Epilogue ſpoken by Mrs Taylor at Broughton-hall 340.
Epitaph on Mr Weſley 551
Evening 289
The For *Lorn* maiden 505
France, Mr Burke's deſcription of the Q: verſified 136
Friend, on the death of a 86
The General lover 609
Geſner, idyls of imitated, 139 191
Glencoe, lines written in 608
Groſe, F. ſketch of 339. Burns' verſes on 550
Invalid lieutenacy, petition for one 608
Keate's verſes to Bligh 290
Lady, verſes ſent to one with a box for holding letters, &c. 192
Lucinda and Damon 139
The Lutaniſt and nightingale 444
Maiden, the For *Lorn* 505
Mary Queen of Scots. A monody 339
To Mirva 551
Modeſty, ſtanzas to 505
New year ode 28
Night 289
Odes 28. 192. 289. 399
Paine, Pindar's ſong to 398
Parody of Alexander's feaſt 28
The Partridges. a moral tale, 85
The Patriot fair 609
Pratt, Mr, lines by, addreſſed to Mrs Robinſon 550
Prologue to the dreamer awake 398
The Regent, by H. Addington 445
The Revolution club 28
Seward, A. ſonnets by 399 Verſes inviting Stella to tea on a faſt-day 608
A Simile 609
Sketch of F. Groſe 339
The Smile 241
Songs 398. 609. ii.
Sonnet. On peruſing a ſermon on the renewal of virtuous friendſhip in another world, 290. By a young lady on her parent's death and lover's marriage 444
Sonnets 290. 399. 444.
Stanzas on an old dog 289. To Modeſty 505
Suicide 138
A Tale 85
On a Tear 504
Telemachus, paraphraſtical verſion of a paſſage in the 18th book 398
T. in G. de W. Armigerum, quem regia ſagittariorum Scotorum cohors ſocium honorarium elegit 504
Well, Mrs on the death of a friend 86
Weſley, Mr J. Monody on 444. Epitaph on 551

INDEX to the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c. 1791.

N. B. *When a name occurs oftener than once in a page, the number of times it is denoted by numeral letters immediately after the number of the page.*

MARRIAGES.

Adams 151
Allan 100
Allen 306
Anderſon 100. ii. 466
Anhalt-Bernbourg Schambourg, V. A. Erneſtina, P. of, 360
Anſpach and Bareith, Margrave of, 567
Arrowſmith 47
Auſtére 100
Auriol 257
Avarne 306
Baily 306.
Baird, Bt, 414
Balfour 514
Barts ib.
Beauclerk, Ld W. 361
Bell 620
Bellaſyſe, Lady A. 361
Bennet 620
Benwell 567
Beresford 151
Berry 620
Bertie, Lady C. 203
Bethune 361
Beveridge 620
Bingham 257
Birkett 47
Blair 307
Blandford, M. 466
Bogle 414. ii
Boyle 306. 413
Brown 47. 307
Brownlow 466
Bruce 307. 567
Buchan 567. 568
Buchanan 567
Cameron 514
Campbell 203. 307. 414. 466. 568. iii. 620
Cardigan, E. 203
Carnegie 567
Carruthers 567. ii. 620
Carter 568
Cartwright 413
Caſſels 307
Cave, Bt, 306
Cheſhyre 47
Chetwynd, Hon. R. 413
Child 47
Chilton 151
Cholmondeley, F. 203
Chriſtian 151
Chriſtie 100. ii
Cleghorn 360
Clerk 47
Colhoun 151
Conſtable 620
Cope 203
Cork, Bp, 514
Craven, C. 567
Crawfurd ib.
Croſfield 414
Cruikſhank 257
Cunningham 307
Cunninghame 568
Dalgleiſh 47
Dallas 307
Dalrymple 567
Daly 151
Dalzell 414
Darnley, E. 466
Darroch 203
Davidſon ib.
Davies 257. ii
Dawſon 360
Denholm 414
Le Deſpencer, L. 413
Dill ib.
Dirom 257
Donaldſon 466. 514
Dormer, Hon. Miſs F 307
Douglas 257
Drummond ib.
Ducie, L. 47
Dudley and Ward, V. 620
Duff 47. 257
Duncan 620
Dyſart, E. 257
Elliot 203. 413
Ewart 47
Ewing 466

Fyd-

INDEX to the Marriages and Births, 1791.

Eyde 567
Eyre, Kt, 203
Extraordinary 568
Fair 514
Farquharſon 151
Fauconberg, E. 47
Fielding, V. 203
Fitzgerald, Ld H. 413
Fletcher 360
Forbes 47
Fordyce 151
Forreſter 514
Fortnam 100
Fotheringham 568
Foulis, Bt, 307
Fraſer 466
French 47. 203
Fulton 100
Garden 151. 568
Gardner 360
Gaſcoyne 620
Gavin 414
Gerard 257
Gloag 307
Goreham 151
Graham 568
Grahame 203
Grant 306
Grantley, L. 514
Gray 151
Hamilton 47. 100. 414. 514. 620
Hamilton, K. B. 466
Hannay 620
Harcourt 151
Hart 47. 466
Harte 466
Hay 100. 466
Heggie 620
Heſſe-Philliſtal, Charles Pr. of, 360
Higgins 620
Hogg 414
Home 360
Hope 414
Horſburgh 514
Hotchkis 360
Hume 203
Hunter 414. 567
Hutchinſon, Hon. M. H. 360
Inglis 514
Innes 414
Iveſon 514
Johnſtone 360
Kellett 100
Kerr 306. 567
King, Hon. Miſs, 568
Knight 307
Knox 567
Lamb 47
Large fortunes 47. 257
Leeſon, Lady F. 151
Leith 466
Leſlie 413. ii
Leſlie, Hon. W. 568
Leviſon - Gower, Lady C. 257
Lewis ib.
Lindſay 466. 514
Lloyd 414.
Lockhart, C. 100
Loughnan 466
Lowden 514
Lumſden 257
Lyon 466
Mabane 514
Macbrair 466
Macculloch 620
M'Cun 203
Macdonald 151
Macdowall 568
Maclarty 203
Maclaurin 306
Macmichan 567
Macnair 47
Macqueen 413
Macrorie 568
Maitland 307
Manners 414
Mannington 203
Mapletoft 514
Marjoribanks 203
Maxwell ib.
Meek 203. 306
Midgley 514
Millar 466
Miller 306
Moir 100
Monckton 360
Moncrieff 466
Monro 514
Monteath 466
Montgomery 360. 466
Moore 514.
Morton 257
Mount-Caſhel, E. 568
Munro 360
Murdoch 514
Mure 306. 307
Murray 306
Napier 100
Nicolſon 307. 414
Noble 568
Norval 47
Ogle 152
O'Haloran 306
Orange, Hereditary Pr. of, 514
Orpwood 567
Pagan 466
Plumer 414
Ponſonby 306
Powys 203
Pratt 257
Pringle 100
Pruſſia, Princeſs Royal of, 514. 568
——, *Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina, P. of,* 514
Ramſay 100. ii. 203. 620
Redmill 257
Reynell 360
Richardſon 151
Riddell 257
Robertſon 203. ii. 466. 514
Ronald 47
Roſe 514
Roy 203
Scott, Lady M. M. 47
Scott 307 ii. 620
Scott - Moncrieff 414
Selby 466
Sempill ib.
Senior 568
Seton 466
Shaw 257
Sheriff 47
Sherrard, Lady L. 306
Sherrard, L. 360
Shuldam, L. 151
Simpſon 203
Sligo 567
Smith 360
Smyth 620
Southwell 203
Stag 466
Stark 514
Stennet 151
Stewart, Lady S. 466
Still 257
Stopford, V. 47
Strath 361
Strathaven, L. 203
Swindell 47
Sydſerf 568
Taubman ib
Taylor 306
Thelwall 361
Thompſon 307
Thomſon 414
Tireman 567
Trevelyan 414
Trotter 151
Turnbull 100
Tweddel 567
Urquhart 514
Unequally yoked 568. 620
Villiers, Hon. J. C. 47
Wade 620
Waldegrave, Lady E. 203
Watts 620
Wilkie 413
Wilſon 414. 620
Winterton, C. 151
Witherſpoon 413
Wombwell, Bt, 361
Wood 414. 514
Worceſter, M. 257
Wright 514
Yelverton 257
York, D. of, 514. 568

BIRTHS.

ADam 152
Alexander 568
Anderſon 307
Anſtruther 515
Auckland, L. 307
Avlesford, C. 100
Balgonie, L. 568
Bayham, V. 361
Beatſon 48
Blair 466
Brown 515
Browne 257
Brownlow, L. 466
Burnet, L. 620
Cameron 203
Campbell 307
Cathcart, L. ib.
Cavan, C. 257
Cheape, 514
Cheſter, Bp, Lady of, 258
Cheſterfield, C. 361
Chriſtie 203. 361
Clephane 620
Colquhoun, L. 515
Compton, L. 620
A cotton - ſpinner's wife 47
Deans 100
Deerhurſt, L. ib
Denmark, P of, 515
Dick 257
Dorſet, D. 100
Douglas, Lady E. 47
Douglas 307
Doun 100
Drummond 47. 514. 515. 568
Duff 152
Dunbar 203
Dundas 414. 620
Edwards 414
Eliot 48
Erſkine 307
Falconer 414
Falmouth, V. 620
Farmer 307
Ferguſſon 414
Ferrier 203
Garden 47
Glyn 466
Godfrey ib.
Gordon 514
Haddo, L. 258
Hall, Lady H. 568
Hamilton 620
Harrington, C. ib.
Hay 515
Howard, Lady E. 414
Johnſtone 203. ii
Killean, V. ib.
A labourer's wife 361. 414
Lauderdale, C. 515
Law 100
Leinſter, D. 466
Lenox, Lady C. 414
Leſlie, L. 203
Lincoln, C. 361
Lindſay 203
Lindſay Carnegie ib.
Loftus, L. 100
Lundin 152
Macdougal, L. 466
Mackenzie 257. 361
Maclean 414
Macleod 257
Macneill 414
Maitland 47
Manſfield 307
Maria Thereſa, Archduchefs 620
Marjoribanks 568
Moncrieffe 466
Montroſe, D. 307
Murray 203
Murray, Lady W. 257
Nicholſon 414
Northumberland, D. 466
A poor woman 620
Poulett, L. ib.
Prieſt 47
Pringle 514
Riddell 361
Rigg 257
Robertſon - Scott 515

Rodney, Lady C. 203
St Clair, L. 152
Saliſbury, M. 203
Saltoun, L. 515
Scott 100
Smith 257. 258
Sinclair Aytown 203
Sinclair, L. 568
Spain, a P. of, 152
Stewart 203. 257
Stopford, V. 568
Stuart ib.
Swinton 47

Tankerville, C. 203
Three 47. 48. 257. 307. ii. 361. 414. 620
Turing 620

Valletort, V. 414

Webſter 152
Wemyſs 466. 568
Weſtmoreland, C. 100
Wilſon 203
Wood 620
Wright 203. 307
A young woman 47

DEATHS.

ABercorn, M. 468
Abercrombie 363
Abercromby, L. 467
Abercromby 468
Aberdeen, C. 310
Abernethie 102
Aged 48. 49. 50. vi. 51. 100. 101. ii. 102. iii. 152. ii. 154. vii. 155. iv. 204. iii. 206. iii. 207. 258. ii. 259. iii. 309. iv. 310. ii. 311. 362. v. 363. iii. 414. ii. 467. viii. 468. ii. 517. v. 518. iii. 569. ii. 570. viii. 571. iii. 621. v. 622. vi. 623. iv
Ainſcombe 102
Alexander 467
Algiers, Dey of 414
Alms 361
Alſton 258. 362
Alſton, Bt, 362
Anderſon 203
Antrim, M. 414
Arbuthnott, V. 207
Archdall 415
Artiſts 307. 363
Auld 622
d'Auteroche 309
Authors 48. ii 152. 154. 203. 204. 207. 307. 309. 310. 362. 414. 415
Baillie 152. 363. 468
Balthouſe 362
Bannatine 361
Bannerman 49
Barclay 100. 517
Barclay, L. 204
Barns 207
Bathurſt 570
Bealey 623
Bean 49
Beard 102
Beatſon 622
Beauclerk, Lady G. 569
Beckford 258
Belant 621
Bell 518
Berkenhout 206
Bethune 51
Bever 570
Bickerton 467
Bilings 101
Binning 102
Birtwhiſtle 51
Biſſet 309. 570
Blacklock 362
Blake 415
Blane 623
Bloſſette 154
Boddington 467
Bogle 258
Bonham 153
Borke, C. 100
Born 414
Bouiſſiliere 467
de Bourbon 414
Boyd, L. 570
Bradſtreet, Bt, 258
Bray 468
Brett 309
Brodie 467
Brough 517
Brown 50. ii. 621
Brown, Bp, 570
Bruce 258. 570
Bryce 307
Buchanan 568. 571
Burns 100
Burrard, Bt, 206
Butler, Abp, 415
Byron ib.

Cairncroſs ib.
Cairney 259
Campbell 49. 102. 155. 203. 258. 309. 363. 415. 466. 517. 570. ii. 620. 622
Campbell, K. B. 204
Campbell, Lady M. 622
Carnegie Arbuthnot 155
Carpenter, L. 259
Carruthers 621
Celiſa 203
Chalmer 466
Chalmers 206. 207. 258
Chalup 204
Champion 621
Chapman 258
Characters 50. 204. 258. 307. 308. 310. 361. 362. 568. 621
Cheape 101
Chetwynd, L. 570
Chiſholme, 203
Chriſtie 518
Cleghorn 570. 622
Clements 102
Clerk 467.
Cochrane 103.
Cockburn 101
Colvin 258
Copland 571
Cooba, *a negro woman*, 517
Cormack 51
Corrie 50. 101
Crabb 414
Craig 206. 517
Crammond 102
Crawford 363
Craven, L. 517. 570
Crichton 467
de Croix 258
Croſs 362
Croſsley 102
Cruickſhank 50
Curll 309
Dale 51
Dalrymple 468. 570. ii. 571
Dalton 102
Daly 570
Dalyell, Bt, 518
Davies 258
Davidſon 204. 414
Davis 207
Deare 203
Dewar 570
Dick 259
Dickie 259. 622
Dickinſon 622
Dickſon 102. 155. 259
Dodd 571
Dougall 362
Douglas 48. 50. 102
Downe, L. 362
Drummond 204. 259. 466
Drunnetzar 48
Duff 570
Duke 517
Dunbar, Bt, 622
Duncan 155
Duncanſon 415
Dundas 518. 570
Dunſany, L. 517
Durham, Bp, 259
Durham 622

Edmonſtone 309
Edmonſtoune 415
Effingham, C. 518
Egerton, L. 259
Eilſton 622
Eliott 310
Elliot 48
Eilis 363. 623
Elphinſton 415
Erobenius Forſter, Pr. 569
Erſkine 206. 467. 517
Erſkine, Bt, 568
Evans 467
Ewin 100
Eyre 518

Fairfull ib.
Fairman 310
Falconar 518
Farquharſon 207. 415
Ferguſſon 50. 103. 154. 517. 570
Ferrers, C. 155
Finlay 259
Fiſhpool 570
Fitzgibbon 49
Fitzherbert, Bt, 466
Fletcher 50
Fletcher, L. 102
Flood 621
Forbes 571. 621
Forſter 515
Forteſcue 467
Fortune 207
Fotheringham 518
Foulis, Bt, 50
Fowler 49
Frank 258
Frannis 623
Fraſer 203. 569
Frederica-Caroline 152
Freer 206
Frodſham 309
Fromantel 415
Fullarton 206. 207
Funerals, ſingular 103. 571

Gage, V. 518
Gale 571
Garden 207
Gardner 362
Gaſcoyne 570
Gibbon 571
Gibſon 259. 568
Gilleſpie 309
Gilliland 50
Gladwin 362
Glaſgow, C. 518
Glencairn E. 100
Glendonwyn 415
Gordon 204. 259. 363. 415. ii
Goſnal 309
Gowler 50
Græme 102
Graham 102. 571. ii
Grant 102. 154. ii. 468. 570.
Gray 50. 206. 570
Green 154
Gregorie 102
Gregory 414
Griffiths 415
Groſe 307
Groſs 102
Groſvenor, C. 258
Guederville 48
Gulſton ib.
Gunſton 207
Guthrie 467

Haddo, L. 517
Hagen, B. 621
Haig 570
Haldimand, K. B. 311
Hall 363
Hamilton 154. 155. 258
Hamilton, Lady A. 310
Hanſon 623
Hardy 259. 622
Harriſon 154. 570
Harriſon, Adm. 518
Hart 517
Harvey 155. 466
Hay 102. 258
Hay, Lady E. 468
Heaton 154.
Henderſon 309
Hepburn ib.
Herries 517

INDEX to the Deaths 1791.

Herriot 468
Highby 311
Hill 623
Home-Rigg 415
Honyman 466
Houlton, Adm. 51
Hughes 258
Huguetan 308
Hunter Lady C. 517
Hunter 206. 569
Huntingdon, C. 310
Hutton 102
Hyndman 258
Inglis 518
Irving 415
Izett 622
Jackſon 101. 102
James 50
Jardine, Bt, 48
Jeffrey 102
Jenkins 49
Johſon 155
Johnſton 206
Julian 309
Keetly 467
Kelſo 203
Kenion 362
Kennedy 48. 207
Kerr 100. 363. 467
Kilmory, V. 309
Kincaid 100. 155
Kinloch 623
Knox 309. 622
Langford, V. 622
Large fortunes 50. 154. 204. 308. 309. 362. 466. 570
Lauder 517
Laurence 571
Lauric 102. 155
Lawrance 570
Lawtie 467
Legacies 51. 101. ii. 102. 205. 258. 308. 362. ii. 466. 468. 518. 570. ii. 621
Leſlie 102. 204
Lewis 102
Liddell, Bt 571
Lindſay 49. 206. 570
Linning 50
Little 48. 206
Lochee 309
Lockhart 622
Lundie 570
Luntley 101
Luzerne, M. de la 468
Lyndeſay 363. 414
Lyte 569
Macaliſter 152
Macaulay 570
Macauly-Graham 310
Maccaig 51
Macdonald 154. 570
Macdowal 517
Macfarlane 206. 362
M'Ilwraith 415
Maciver 621
Mackenna 311
Mackenny 515
Mackenzie 102. 309. 517. 569. 571
Mackenzie, L. 258
Maclaggan 363
Maclauchlan 154
Macleay 49
Macnab 468
Macom 309
Macpherſon 569
Macqueen 517
Macworth, Bt ib.
Magee 50
Maitland ib.
Manning 515
Maria Louiſa, Archduchess 362
Marſh 467
Marſhall 203. 257
Martiel 100
Martin 154
Martin, Hon. Mrs 622
Maſon 517
Maſſey, L. 152. 415
Maxtone 100
Maxwell 467
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Duchess Dowager of 415
Meek 152
Megget 258
Menzies 206. 309. 517. 623
Mercer 207
Michaelis 515
Millar 467
Miller 363
Milliken 258
Milne ib.
Mirabeau 204
Miſers, 49. 621, 622
Mitchell, L. 102
Mitchell 203. 622
Mitchelſon 363
Modena, Maria Thereſa, D. of 49
Molleſon, 518
Monro, 623
Monypenny 515
Mordaunt, 203
Mordington, B. 362.
Morris 259
de la Mothe Piquet, 362
de la Motte, C. 467
Muir 569
Muirhead 309
Mundell 571
Murdoch 207. 517
Muriſon 571. 622
Murray 50. 309. 570
Murray, Bt, 310
Muſchett 50
Mylne, Bt, 258
Napier ib.
Newark, L. 154
Newmarſh 102
Newton 517
Nicholſon 259
Nicol 206
Nicolls 307
Nicolſon 50
Niſbet 517
Norton 152
Numerous iſſue, 50. 100. 259. 311. 362
Nunney 50
O'Donnel, 207
Ogilvie, Bt, 570
Ogilvy, 50. 100. 155. ii. 203. 363
Oginſky, C. 49.
An old man 517
Oliver 518
O'Neale 517
Ortord, V. 621
Orr, 518
Oſterwald 49
Oſwald 623
Paine 362
Parker, Hon. J. L. 468
Parr 623
Paterſon 206
Paton 154
Pearſon 621
Perkins 622
Pitcairn 517. 571
Player 154
Poor 310
Potemkin, Pr. 569
Preſton 50. 102
Preſton, Bt, 467
Price 207. 518. 622
Pringle 50. 207
Proby, Lady E. E. 309
Quade, B. 204
Rae 623
Ramſay 154
Raulin 49
Rawlins 311
Rayment 621
Redford 623
Reid 569
Reilly 362
Remarkable, 48. 49. iii. 50. 101. ii. 152. 204. 259. ii. 310 362. 467. ii. 468. 515. 518. 568. 570. 622. iii
Renton 50
Rheam 570
Rich, Lady C. 206
Richardſon 49
Richlieu, D. 152
Rintoul 50
Ritchie 258
Robertſon 571
Robinſon 568. 571
Roſe, Bp, 207
Roſe 102
Roſs 50. ii
Roſs, L. 101
Row 152
Rumbold, Bt, 570
Ruſſel 309
Rutherford 102
Ruthven 206
Ryder 621
Rymer 259
St Aſaph, V. 206
St John, Lady M. 102
Sampler 622
Sandilands, Hon. R. 258
Sandilands 518
Savage 102
Savile, Lady M. ib.
Sawers 50
Scott, Hon. J. 415
Scott 468. 517
Scrymſoure 50
Selwyn, ib.
Seton 621
Sharp 363
Sheppard 155
Shiells 207
Shift 622
Shirreff 468
Simpſon 48
Sinclair 102. 207. 622
Skene 517
Slipper 466
Smith 49. ii. 100. 258. 362. 570
Somervell 621
Spence 48
Spencer Hamilton, L. 155
de Sperges, B. 569
Stapylton, L. ib.
Stedman 207
Steel 467
Stephens ib.
Steuart 310. 621. ii. 622
Stevenſon 309. 363
Stewart 102. 203. 310 362. 467. ii. 468. 515. 518. 570
Stewart, Lady M. 206
Stirling 50. 311
Stirling, Bt, 102
Stobo 50
Stothart 154
Strachan 468
Strafford, E. 154
Strange 517
Stuart 102
Suddenly 102. 204. 206. 258. 307. 310. 515. 518. 570. 623.
Suicide, a remarkable 515
Sutherland 515
Sutherland, Lady H. 50
Syme 569
Tait 103
Tamberlain 204
Tankerville, C. 152
Taylor 50. 155
Telfer 155
Terrot 466
Timmimatana 622
Titles extinct 154. 362
Thomas 467
Thompſon 468
Thriepland 363
Thurlow 415
Todd 154. 309
Tomkin 467
Tonnery 362
Trotter 467
Tulloch 102
Vanneck, Bt, 309
Verney, C. 50. E. 204
Vincent, Bt. 467
Waddell 415
Walker 48. 415. 571
Wallace, L. 518.
Wallop, Hon. W. F. 152
Warren 362
Waters 468
Watſon 102. 155. 258. ii

INDEX to the Deaths and Preferments, 1791.

Watt, 258
Weid, J. F. Alexander Pr. of, 415
Weir 102
Wellwood 51
Welſh 50
Wemyſs 102. 518
Weſley 152
Weſt 466
Wharton 100. 467
Wheeler 309
Whitacre 362
A widow 570
Wight 207
Wightman 203
Wilkie 621
Wilkins ib.
Williams 203
Williamſon 467
Wilſon 415. ii. 467. 518
Winterton 155
Wood 102. 415
Wray 101
Wurtemburg Sturgard Pr. of 515
Wyvil 154
Yeaman 155
Young 206. 467

PREFERMENTS.

ACkland 53. 103
Adam 519
Adamſon 623
Admiralty 311
Alexander 52. 103
Allan 519
Allen 52. 103
Anderſon 103, 312
Angier 312
Anſtruther 52
Arden, L. 311
Armſtrong 103. ii. 519
Arnold 624
Arnott 363
Auldjo 518
Baker 52
Balfour 103
Baronets 103. 207. 311
Barret 416
Barrow 312
Barry 104
Bayham, V. 311
Bazeley 52
Beaufoy 260
Beecher 103
Bennett 104. 311
Beresford 103
Bindon 624
Birchall 52
Biſigh ib.
Biſſet 103. ii
Blackwell 52
Blackwood ib.
Bligh 103. ii
Blois 260
Bolton 52
Bonamy 103
Borroughs 52
Borthwick 156
Boſwell 364
Bower 103
Bowes 572
Boyd 363
Boyes 52
Boyle ib.
Bradley 312. 519
Braithwaite 52
Briggs 312
Briſbane 103
Brock ib.
Brograve, Bt, 311
Bromhead ib.
Bromley 103
Brooks 520
Broughton 103
Brounker ib
Brown 52. 155
Buckeridge 104. 518
Bullen 52
Buller 260
Buſtard 52
Butler 623
Byng 103
Calder 520
Call, Bt, 311
Calland 104
Cameron ib.
Campbell 51. 52. 103. ii. 518. 623
Campbell, Ld F. 259
Capel 103
Cardigan, E. ib.
Carfrae 519. 520
Carliſle, Bp, 415
Carter 52
Caſhman ib.
Chad, Bt, 311
Chambers, Kt, 51
Chambers 52
Chatham, E. 311
Chatterton 416
Cheſney 624
Chilcott 52
Child ib.
Chriſtiſon 415
Clerk 52. 363. 519. 520
Cleghorn 312
Clendinning ib.
Cockburne 104
Cockburn - Roſs 103
Collier 52
Colmer ib.
Colville, Hon. C. 103
Connor 519
Conſul general 571
Conſuls 51. 207
Cookſon 155
Cope ib.
Corfield 104
Corſellis 52
Coſby 104
Cowan 52
Cowell 103
Cox 52
Cracraft ib.
Craigie 623
Crawley 103
Craven 156
Creech 519
Culbertſon 104
Cunningham 519
Cunninghame 103
Cuſtoms 51. 208. 364
Dalhouſie, E. 103. 260
Dallas 259
Dalrymple 156
Dalziel 103
Davidſon 624
Dawkins 52
Dawſon 52. 104. 572
Day 52
Dearing ib.
Denham, Bt, 623
Deſpard 364
Dewar 103. 519
Donegal, M. 363
Douglas, Hon. D. 52
Douglas 312. 520
Downe 363
Doyle 571
Drewe 519
Drogheda, M. 363
Drouly 260
Drummond 103
Dunbar 52
Duncombe ib.
Dundas 259. 311. 312
Dungarvan, L. 103
Dunkin 51. 155
Dunne 572
Duntze ib.
Duquery 416
Durham, Bp, 311
Earle 103
Ebrington ib
Eccleſiaſtical 51. 104. 155. 156. 207. 208. 259. 260. 311. 312. 363. 364. 415. 416. 518. 519. 623
Eden 571. 623
Edinburgh Magiſtrates 519
Eliot, Hon. W. 571
Elliot 311. 312. 571
Envoy Extraordinary 571. 623
Erſkine, Bt, 311
Erſkine 519
Exchequer 311
Eyre 52. 519
Farrington 156
Faulkland 52
Ferrier 155
Fillan 416
Fiſher 52
Fitz Gerald 104
Fitzroy, Lady A. 571
Flinders 52
Flude 572
Foord 103
Forbes 52
Forſter ib.
Forſyth 51
Fowke 52
Fraſer 103. 155. 208
Gahagan 312
Galloway 519
Gardiner 623
Gardner 311
Garnier 103
Garth 311
Gaſcoyne 52
Gavin 260
Gibb 519
Gilleſpie 519. ii. 520
Girod 312
Glynn 52
Godby ib.
Gordon 104. 207. 519
Gott 52
Goute ib.
Governors 103. 156. 259. 311
Grafton 155
Grainger 52
Grant 52. 103. ii. 207. 364. 624
Gray 571
Green 52. ii. 416
Grenville, L. 259. 623
Grieve 156. 312
Griffith 52.
Grinfield 518
Grinlay 104
Guillim 52
Guydickens 518
Hadaway 520
Hailes 623
Hallet 52
Hamilton, K. B. 311
Hamilton 52. 416
Hanger 571
Hanman 207
Hanſon 52
Harberdon, V. 363
Hardie 104
Hardyman 103
Hariſon 52
Harneſs 103
Harris 52
Hart 519
Harvey 52
Harvey, L. 363
Hawkins, Bt, 311
Hawthorn 104
Hay 207
Heacock 52
Heigham ib.
Hempſted ib.
Henniker 311
Hepburn 416
Hewit ib.
Hext 103
Hill 207. 363. 519
Hills 52
Hiſcutt ib.
Hobart 103
Holme 52
Hone 416
Hood 155
Hood, L. 311
Hope, Hon. A. 103
Hopkins 311
Houſehold of the Pr. of Wales 571
—— *of the Duke of York* ib.
Howard 518
Howe, Lady M. 208
Hudſon 52
Hudſon, Bt, 311
Hughes 51. 260
Hulſe 571
Hunter 208
Huntly 103
Huntly, M. 364
Hutchieſon 520
India 51. 259. 260
Inglis 52. 519. ii.
Innis 51
Iriſh 103. 207. 363. 416
Jackſon 52. 519. ii. 520 571
Jackſon, Bt, 311
James 52
James, Bt, 311
Jardine 207
Jefferſon 520
Johnſon 519
Johnſton 103. 519. 572

INDEX to the Preferments, 1791.

Kennaway, Bt, 103
Kennedy 103. 572
Kerr 52. 519. 520
Keyden 260
Kinnear 519
Knights 155. 623
Knollis 624
Lake 52
Lane ib.
Langford 312
Laroche 52
Launder ib.
Laurie 51
Lawley 103
Layard 364
Leake 623
Leigh 571
Lemoine 156
Lettſom 624
Leven, E. 260
Lewin 52
Lighton, Bt, 155
Lindſay 103. 623
Liſter 519. ii
Litchfield and Coventry, Bp, 415
Littlehales 103. 519
Livingſtone 52
Lloyd ib.
Locke ib.
Lorimer 416
Lowe 156
Luſhington, Bt, 207
Macaulay 518
Macdonald 103. iii. 104
Macdowall 103. 208
Macdowgall 519
Mace 571
Macfarlane 51. 518
Macgill 156. 519. ii.
M'Iver 52
Mackay 104
Mackellar 52
Maclean 103
Macleod 51
Macmyne 518
Maconochie 51
Macpherſon 103
Macqueen 519. ii
Macrae 624
Macvicar 519. 520
Madden 519
Malet, Bt, 103
Manners 519
Manningham 156
Manſell 52. ii.
Marjoribanks 103
Marſhall 52
Martin 207. 624
Martin, Bt, 311
Maſon 52
Maule 208
Medical 51. 311. 312. 416. 519. 624
Meiklejohn 519
Menzies 520
Military 51. 103. 104. 155. 156. 207. 208. 259. 260. 311. 363. 364. 416. 518. 519. 572. 623. 624
Miller 103. 312. 520
Milne 519. 520
Miniſter Plenipotentiary 363. 571. 623
Mitchell 52
Mixton ib.
Moncrieff 416
Montroſe, D. 259
Monſon, Hon. C. 571
Moore 104
Mornington, E. 311
Morton, E. 415
Moſſe 52
Mouriſyon ib.
Muirſon 103
Munro 259
Murray 52
Murray, Hon. J. ib.
Mynell 415
Naval 52
Neate 103
Newſham 52
Northland, V. 363
Nowell 52
Oakes 519
Oates ib.
O'Brien 52
O'Connor 103
Ogilvie 52. 520
O'Hara 208
Okely 519
Oldfield 52
Oldlum ib.
Oliphant 364
Oliver 519
Orde 52. 259
Ordnance 156
Oſwald 103
Otter 52
Ovenden 103
Pagot 623
Parker, V. 207. 208
Parrey 52
Paton 520
Payne 571. 623
Peachy, Bt, 311
Peacocke 103
Pearſon 52
Peerages, new, 207. 363. 415
Pelham 519
Pell 103
Percival 155
Perrins 51
Philpot 52
Pierſon 416
Pigot 103
Pinkerton 207
Pitt 259. 311
Pole, Bt, ib.
Pollock 364
Price 52
Pringle, Bt, 51
Privy Counſellors 155. 207. 311
Probyn 103
Pulham 52
Pullin ib.
Purvis 103
Pybus 311
Pywell 52
Quarrell 103
Raeburn 519
Rainsford 572
Ramage 311
Ranken 520
Rankine ib.
Ranton 52
Raper ib.
Raſher ib.
Rawdon 103
Rawlence 52
Reid 519. 520
Reſident 623
Reynolds 103
Rich, Bt, 311
Richards 52. ii.
Richardſon ib. ii.
Richter 624
Robertſon 103. ii.
Rochead 572
Roſs 104
Roſs, Bt, 156
Rouſe, Bt, 311
Ruddiman 519
Rumage 52
Ruſſell 52. ii. 207. 259
Ryder 155
St Helen's, B. 207
St John, Hon F. 155
Saliſbury, Bp, 163
Sandieman 104
Sangſter 520
Saville 52
Scotland 364
Scott 156. 52
Scroggs 104
Sebright 571
Secretary of embaſſy 571
Secretary of legation 571. ii. 623
Seymour 52
Sharp 520. ii
Shelly 208
Shirley 52
Simcoe 519
Simmie 156
Sinclair, L. 103.
Singers 260
Skerret 624
Sloper 155
Smith, 52. 518. 519. 520. ii.
Smyth 311
Somerſet, Ld C. H. ib.
Souter 51
Sparrow 52
Spencer 103. 155
Spencer, Lady E. 571
Spens 208
Spicer 52
Spread ib.
Spry 51
Staples 52
Stark ib.
Starke 260
Steel 103
Steele 155. ii. 259
Stephenſon 52
Stepney 571
Stevenſon 208
Steward 156
Stewart 103. 104. ii. 259
Stewart, Hon. W. 103
Stewart, Hon. J. E. ib.
Stirling 155. 519
Story 312
Strickland 103
Struthers 208. 416
Stuart, Hon. F. 103
Sutherland 104
Sweetman 155
Sydney, V. 571
Taggart, 103
Talbot 52
Tapps, Bt, 311
Tatterſall 312
Thatcher 416
Thomas 104
Thompſon 52
Thomſon 520
Tidy 52
Tilſon ib.
Timms 103
Tonyn 52
Townſhend, Hon. T. 311
Trotter 572
Troughton 103
Tudway 52
Turner ib.
Turquhand ib.
Twiſden ib.
Tynte 571
Urquhart 103
Vallancey 260
Vaughan, Bt, 311
Vaulier 52
Vernon 415
Villettes 518
Vincent 52
Wallace ib.
Walter 624
Warren 52
Watſon 51
Webb 52
Wemyſs 51. 52. 156. 519
Wenzell 571
Weſt 51. 416
Weſtenra 518
Whitelocke 207
Wilberforce 260
Willey 518
Williams 624
Wilſon 51
Wincour 52
Winthorpe ib.
Withers ib.
Wood 312
Woodford, Bt, 311
Woodley 415
Wright 519. ii. 520
Wynne 52
Young 519. ii. 520
Yule 624

The End of the Fifty-third Volume.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE.

MDCCXCII.

VOLUME LIV.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

EDINBURGH:

Printed by MURRAY and COCHRANE.

To the articles are annexed the numbers of the pages of this volume in which they are to be found.

1791. *May* 5. Tippoo Sultan defeated by Lord Cornwallis, in an obſtinate engagement, near Seringapatam, p. 84.

Oct. 23. The French frigate the Reſolu taken after a ſevere engagement with the Phœnix, in the Eaſt Indies 197.

1792. *Jan.* 9. Treaty of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte ſigned at Jaſſy, 77.

14. Additional allowances granted by his Majeſty to the non-commiſſioned officers and private men of the army, 44.

14. The Pantheon of London burnt down, 46.

24. The court of ſeſſion, in Lord Daer's caſe, determine, that a peer's eldeſt ſon can neither elect nor be elected a member of parliament, 48.

Feb. 6. Lord Cornwallis forces Tippoo Saib's camp, and obtains a complete victory near Seringapatam, 349.

18. A convention ſigned at Vienna between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, for reſtoring the King of France to his authority, 195.

23. Preliminaries of peace ſettled with Tippoo Saib, by which he agrees to give up the half of his dominions, 406.

27. The parliament houſe of Ireland burnt, 148.

29. Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Preſident of the Royal Society, died, 102.

March 1. Leopold Emperor of Germany died, 153.

10. The Earl of Bute died, 154.

18. The King of Sweden aſſaſſinated, 194, 205, 365.

28. The Houſe of Commons paſſed a bill, granting 18,000 l. annually to the Duke and Ducheſs of York, and 8000 l. to the Ducheſs in caſe of her ſurviving the Duke.

April 20. The French decree war againſt the King of Hungary and Bohemia, 249.

27. The Houſe of Commons paſs a reſolution for aboliſhing the ſlave-trade on Jan. 1. 1796, 280.

28. M. Dillon defeated by the Emperor's forces near Liſle, and murdered by his own ſoldiers, 297.

29. Mr Sheridan moved, that the Houſe of Commons do examine whether the grievances complained of in the Scots boroughs do exiſt; vote, ayes, 27; noes, 69.

30. A bill to enable the Bank of Scotland to increaſe their capital from 300,000l. to 600,000 l. received the royal aſſent.

May 21. A proclamation iſſued by his Majeſty againſt ſeditious writings, 255.

21. The Ruſſian troops enter Poland for the purpoſe of re-eſtabliſhing the former government, 341.

22. Lord Macartney appointed ambaſſador to the Emperor of China.

June 5. The military fire upon a mob at Edinburgh, by which ſeveral perſons were wounded, ſome of them mortally, 307.

20. A mob in Paris, about 100,000 ſurround and enter the Thuilleries, and cauſe the King put on the red bonnet of liberty, 344.

23. The Poliſh troops defeated by the Ruſſians near Zaclaw.

July 4. The National Aſſembly decreed that France was in danger.

22. A camp formed at Bagihot heath.

23. The King of Poland obliged to annul the new conſtitution of May 3. 1791, and to re-eſtabliſh the former government, 397.

27. The Duke of Brunſwick publiſhes a declaration to the French, on his entering that kingdom with the Pruſſian and Auſtrian armies, 379.

Aug. 1. A numerous and reſpectable meeting at London enter into a ſubſcription for the King of Poland, 409.

5. The Earl of Guildford died, 414.

10. A great tumult happened at Paris. The mob attacked the Swiſs guards at the Thuilleries, where there was great ſlaughter; the Royal Family take refuge in the National Aſſembly, who take an oath to maintain liberty and equality, agree to call a national convention, and ſuſpend the executive power, 447.

12. The French King and Royal Family ſent to the Temple, 450.

19. M. La Fayette, commander in chief of the French army, retires into the Auſtrian Netherlands, and is made priſoner, 508.

Sept. 1. Earl Gower, Britiſh ambaſſador at Paris, leaves that city, and arrives in London, 459. 509.

2. A great number of perſons maſſacred at Paris by a mob, 512.

4. The National Aſſembly of France ſwear that no king nor monarch ſhall ever ſully their liberty, 513.

13. A

13. A great many perſons maſſacred at Lyons, 556.

16. A great number of French emigrant prieſts, &c. arrive in England, 459.

16. The jewel office at Paris robbed, 556.

19. Gen. Monteſquiou, enters Savoy, and takes Chamberry, 558.

21. The National Convention meet at Paris, and decree that royalty is abolifhed in France, 557.

Oct. A great many ſocieties eſtabliſhed in Scotland for the purpoſe of political reform, 516 569.

1. News brought to Paris that the allied armies were retreating.

8. Gen. Anſelm ſends diſpatches acquainting the National Convention that he had taken Nice and Montalban, 562.

18. The Pruſſians evacuated Longwy and retired from the French territories, 612.

21. The city of Mentz taken by Gen. Cuſtine, 613. and afterwards the city of Frankfort on the Main.

24. Gen. Dumourier addreſſes his army previous to his entering the Belgian provinces, 615.

Nov. 6. A bloody battle fought between the French and Auſtrians at Jemappe, in which the latter were totally defeated, and the French ſoon after overran the moſt of the Auſtrian Netherlands 616.

19. The National Convention declare that they will grant fraternity and aſſiſtance to all thoſe people who wiſh to procure liberty, 654.

20. An aſſociation met at the St Alban's tavern, London, for the purpoſe of preſerving liberty and property againſt republicans and levellers, 567.

His Majeſty gives a donation of 5000 l. to the new college of Edinburgh, 568.

Dec. 1. Two royal proclamations iſſued, for embodying the militia of England and calling the meeting of parliament, 618.

2. The National Convention decree that Louis XVI. ſhall be tried by them.

6. Conſiderable reparations made at the Tower of London, in order to pervent a ſurpriſe, 618.

11. The trial of Louis XVI. commenced.

18. Thomas Paine tried at Guildhall, London, for publiſhing "Rights of Man," and found guilty of a libel, 654.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1792*.

CONTENTS.

PARLIAMENT meets. Kings ſpeech 1. Lords and Commons on the addreſs 2. 3.
Anecdotes of C. SCHAUMBOURG LIPPE 4.
Anecdotes of the late KING of PORTUGAL 6.
Memoirs of Gen. PUTNAM 7.
SHIPS furniſhed by the towns of England in 1346, 8.
Life of Mr DUVAL 9.
On INGRATITUDE 14.
Alteration in Mr Ellis's EYE-SIGHT 16.
Purifying quality of CHARCOAL 16.
NEW BOOKS. Boſwell's life of Dr Johnſon 17. Oſwald's cry of nature 21. The loiterer 22. Travels in Kamtſchatka 24. Catalogue 26.
SINGULAR CUSTOM at Metelin 29.
POETRY. A new year ode 1792, 31. A mother to her waking infant ib. Sonnet of F. M. Zappi, to a lady whom ſhe ſuppoſes to have been in love with her huſband 32. The negroe's complaint ib.
HISTORICAL AFFAIRS. Poland, declaration of the Elector's miniſter relative to his acceptance of the crown 33.
— Denmark. Liſt of ſhips which paſſed the Sound in 1791, 33.
— Germany. Circular letters of K. of Pruſſia and Emperor 33. 34.
— Italy. Earthquake at Zante 34.
— France. Proceedings of the National Aſſembly, &c. 34.
— America. Preſident's addreſs to both houſes of the Federal Legiſlature 41. Number of inhabitants 44.
— England. Allowances of pay, &c. to the army 44. Pantheon burnt 46. Ship Harpy with ſettlers ſails for Sierra Leona 46. Attempt to rob the P. of Wales ib. Britiſh ſhips cleared out at Peterſburg ib.
— Scotland. Goods ſhipped at Peterſburg for Leith 47. J. Plunket executed ib. Trial of J. Kerr ib. Glaſgow infirmary ib. A Peer's eldeſt ſon not intitled to be inroled as a freeholder ib. Court of ſeſſion on election of Stirling magiſtrates 48. Bank of Scotland ſtock to be increaſed ib. A large haddock ib.
LISTS. Marriages, Births, Deaths, &c. 48.

PARLIAMENT. Seſſion 2d.

ON Tueſday, Jan. 31. his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and opened the ſeſſion with the following ſpeech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The many proofs which you have given of your affectionate attachment to my perſon and family leave me no doubt of your participating in the ſatisfaction which I derive from the happy event of the marriage which has been celebrated between my ſon the Duke of York, and the eldeſt daughter of my good brother and ally the King of Pruſſia: and I am perſuaded that I may expect your cheerful concurrence in enabling me to make a ſuitable proviſion for their eſtabliſhment.

Since I laſt met you in Parliament, a definitive treaty has been concluded, under my mediation and that of my allies, the King of Pruſſia and the States-General of the United Provinces, between the Emperor and the Ottoman Porte, on principles which appear the beſt calculated to prevent future diſputes between thoſe powers.

Our intervention has alſo been employed, with a view to promote a pacification between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Porte; and conditions have been agreed upon between us and the former of thoſe powers, which we undertook to recommend to the Porte, as the re-eſtabliſhment of peace on ſuch terms appeared to be, under all the exiſting circumſtances, a deſirable event for the general intereſts

* The Appendix to laſt year's Magazine will be publiſhed ſoon.